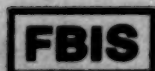


JPRS 75216

27 February 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2218



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	1. REPORT NO. JPRS 75216	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2218		5. Report Date 27 February 1980	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.			
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors			
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	Gabon	Niger
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	Gambia	Nigeria
Economics	Benin	Ghana	Reunion
Culture (Social Sciences)	Botswana	Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhodesia
Technological	Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda
	Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast	Sao Tome and Principe
	Cape Verde	Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Senegal
	Central African Republic	Lesotho	Seychelles
	Chad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia	Sierra Leone
	Comoro Islands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	Somalia
	Congo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malawi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa
	Djibouti	Mali	Swaziland
	Equatorial Guinea	Mauritius	Tanzania
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms	Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	Togo
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	Uganda
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		Upper Volta
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 125
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

27 February 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2218

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Sunni Islamic Meeting Reported (L'OBSERVATEUR, 10 Jan 80)	1
Multinational Training of ANC Terrorists in Angola Camp (DIE BURGER, 30 Jan 80)	6
Briefs	
Water Distributors Association	8
Angolan Trade Minister to Algeria	8
ANGOLA	
Savimbi: U.S. Must Demand Cuban Departure (Jonas Savimbi Interview; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 3 Feb 80).	9
Savimbi Rejects Political Labels, Praises Catholic Church (Jonas Savimbi Interview; O DIA, 4 Feb 80)	14
Briefs	
Crude Oil Prices Up	19
FAO Refugee Food Assistance	19
Cabinda Sabotage Plans	19
IVORY COAST	
Briefs	
Extension of Abidjan Port	20
LIBERIA	
Local Youth Groups To Be Integrated Into TWP Youth Wing (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 1 Feb 80)	21

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Acceptance of Guinea in Mano River Union Hailed (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 1 Feb 80)	23
Probe of Center's Reported Payroll Padding Ordered (Joe K. Roberts; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 1 Feb 80)	24
Spanish Business Executives' Fact-Finding Trip (THE LIBERIAN AGE, Feb 80)	25
MADAGASCAR	
GDR Minister's Stopover Reported (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 7 Jan 80)	26
Visit of Czech Delegation Reported (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 18 Jan 80)	27
Cooperation With Italy Reported (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 17, 18 Jan 80)	28
MALAWI	
French Friendly Relations Hailed, Aid Projects Cited (DAILY TIMES, 22 Jan 80)	30
Japan To Grant 740,000 Kwacha for Water Supply Project (DAILY TIMES, 18 Jan 80)	32
Taiwan Donates Mechanized Farm Equipment (DAILY TIMES, 22 Jan 80)	33
Review of Crop Situation Given for December (DAILY TIMES, 22 Jan 80)	34
Smallholder Coffee Authority To Improve Agriculture (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 21 Jan 80)	35
Briefs Roads Closed for Floods	37
MOZAMBIQUE	
Decree Establishes New Prices, Restrictions in Fuel Sector (NOTICIAS, 2 Jan 80)	38
Machel's New Year Message Stresses 80's Importance (Samora Moises Machel; NOTICIAS, 1 Jan 80)	41

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

New Departments for Domestic Trade Ministry (NOTICIAS, 6 Jan 80)	45
Lack of Machinery at Marble Quarry Hampers Progress (Albano Mendes; NOTICIAS, 6 Jan 80)	46
Newsmen Must Give Up Petty Bourgeois Values (NOTICIAS, 9 Jan 80)	48
Briefs	
Provincial Assembly Self-Evaluation	50
Filter Cigarette Shortage Remedied	50
Transport Control Cadre Training	50
New City	51

NAMIBIA

Briefs	
Black Apprentices Resign	52
Railway Recruitment Improving	52
Geldenhuys: Time Is Neutral	52
SWAPO Detainee Released	53
Terrorists Slow in Surrendering	53
A Third Terrorist Surrendered	53
Soldiers Killed	53
SWAPO Clerks Arrested	53

RHODESIA

U.S. Government's Africa Policy Rapped (Editorial; THE HERALD, 11 Feb 80)	55
White-Roll Poll Seen as 'A Non-Election' (Editorial; THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	56
Visit of OAU Election Observer Team Slammed (Editorial; THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	57
Smith: No Place for Marxism (Ronald Golden; THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	58
Chikerema Concerned Over Muzorewa Policy (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	59
ZANLA Control of Delta, Pressure on Voters Alleged (Bradberry Blocksidge; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 Feb 80)	60

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

ZANU (PF) Denies Muzorewa Arms Claim (THE HERALD, 12 Feb 80)	63
ZANU (PF) View of Church Role Examined (Henry Maasdorp; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 Feb 80)	65
ZANU (PF) 'Bloodbath' Statement Criticized (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	67
Political Violence Hit, ZANU (PF) Men Sentenced (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	68
Former ZANU (PF) Detainees Switch Parties (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	70
Official Reports N. Matabeleland Unsafe for Travel (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	72
ZANU Official Calls for Postponement of Elections (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	74
McNally Says Black Parties Will Merge (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	75
Andersen Presses Governor To Act Against Mugabe (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	77
Candidate Asks for Trial Adjournment (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	78
PF, UANC Pact Ruled Out (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	79
Parties Agree To Sign Election Pledge Charter (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	80
Nkomo Pledge on New Army Reported (THE HERALD, 11 Feb 80)	81
British Observer Team Arrival Reported (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	82
Militia Work To Restore Tribal Facilities Reported (THE HERALD, 11 Feb 80)	83
Ian Smith Defends Role of Whites (THE HERALD, 10 Feb 80)	84

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Dayal Denies Being Mugabe's Guest (THE HERALD, 11 Feb 80)	85
Search for Mugabe Car Blast Instigators Continues (THE HERALD, 12 Feb 80)	86
ZANU (PF) Official Implicated in Priest's Death (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	87
Grenade Kills ZANU (PF) Man (THE HERALD, 12 Feb 80)	88
SFA Intimidation Allegations Probed (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	89
Ten Zanla Men Die, Security Forces Injured (THE HERALD, 10 Feb 80)	90
JOC Confirms Tangent Area Terrorism (THE HERALD, 12 Feb 80)	91
Former PM Todd Charged With Aiding Terrorists (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 Feb 80)	92
Women Describe Terror, Horror (Phillippa Berlyn; THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	93
Rea Addresses Christian Conference Seminar (THE HERALD, 12 Feb 80)	94
Walls Addresses New Pilots in Gwelo (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	95
British Official Describes Ambush (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	96
Devag Students To Aid Farmers in TTL's (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	97
New Mayor Elected at Gwelo (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	98
Processing of Refugees in Chipenga Described (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	99
Rehabilitation of Povos Described (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	101

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Indictment of Self-Confessed Terrorist Urged (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	103
Details on Bulawayo Trade Fair Given (THE HERALD, 9 Feb 80)	105
Information Display International Competition Welcomed, Editorial	
Success of New Domestic Air Service Reported (THE HERALD, 13 Feb 80)	107
Massive Expansion of Textile Industry Forecast (THE HERALD, 10 Feb 80)	108
Use of Hydro Power To Bridge Energy Gap Studied (THE HERALD, 11 Feb 80)	109
SENEGAL	
Economic Crisis Gives Opposition Chance To Rap Regime (WEST AFRICA, 4 Feb 80)	110
Briefs World Bank Loan	113
SOUTH AFRICA	
Schlebusch Commission Advocates Deliberate, Unhurried Pace (DIE BURGER, 28, 30 Jan 80)	114
Possible Constitutional Change Urban Blacks: Problems Central	
Rhodesian Pre-Election Worries: Whites Mistrust Nkomo, Mugabe (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 29 Jan 80)	117
UPPER VOLTA	
Lamizana Discusses Afghanistan Olympic Boycott (Lamizana Bobo Dioulasso Interview; Ouagadougou Domestic Service, 7 Feb 80)	119

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SUNNI ISLAMIC MEETING REPORTED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 6-7

[Text] Woman has two residences: the house and the grave.

This is one of the lessons put forth by the Third Congress of our Sunni Moslems, better known by the somewhat perjorative name of Wahabia, which was held 26-29 December 1979 in Bobo-Dioulasso in the Accart-Ville Sud Schoolyard which was specially fitted out for the occasion.

Our correspondent in the Hauts-Bassins tells us about the congress.

This meeting of several delegations from various places in our country, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Ghana is certainly one of the great events to have cosed out 1979 in the economic capital. It is also a congress which dealt with a subject of major interest: "The Position of Woman in Islam."

The solemn opening ceremony took place at 0900 hours on 26 December in the presence of Bernard Sib Sie, prefect of the Haut-Bassins and government delegate; personalities from the city; and guests from other religious denominations.

The Malian delegation, totaling 121 persons, took its place beside its foreign counterparts, as did the 30 Iverians, two Senegalese and one Ghanian delegate.

By means of pertinent speeches on thorny questions, the delegates all earned choice places in this assembly of theologians. The national president of the Sunni movement, El Hadj Souleymane Ouedraogo, in his opening speech, took up questions whose equitable solution involves a certain amount of salvation for the Third World countries. First and foremost, among other questions, it is a matter of the peaceful coexistence of the various denominations in a lay country such as our own. In this regard, the principal Sunni leader said: "Just as we have, and with a very superior tenacity, you have for years faced the wave of misunderstanding which wished to tarnish Islam. Moslem or not, the mere

fact of holding a peaceful, fraternal, Moslem meeting in which all factions have been invited is for some the victory of the devil of discord and for others the satisfaction of work completed. It is the triumph of freedom, the triumph of that ideal proclaimed loudly and world-wide, namely that 'men are born free and equal under the law.'" On the subject of woman and monogamy, the speaker said in a bombastic tone: "Sister Moslem, do not be ignorant to the point of not knowing the privileged place which is ours in society. In fact, Islam has recognized for woman, for 1400 years, rights which societies of that time did not recognize for her but also rights which women of so-called civilized societies still do not have."

One and the Same Breath

In the beginning of the Koran (S.4), it was recalled that men and women were created from one and the same breath...Next comes the statement recognizing that women have the same capacities as men to exercise authority: "Men and women believers are mutually responsible to each other. They prescribe good and forbid evil." However, without question, Islam recognizes that woman has a supreme nobility and (his reply from the Prophet will illustrate it: "To God's messenger, which human being is most worthy of my regard?" someone asked him. The Prophet replied: "Your mother," repeating it thrice before saying "Your father," on the fourth occasion. Moreover, still in a hadith, the Prophet of Islam said: "God commends your mothers unto you...paradise is at the feet of the mothers."

Do you believe, El Hadj Souleymane Ouedraogo continued, that those whom egotism poisons in the society of our days know how to accord this grandeur to a mother? If you have doubts, listen to what several Western scholars who have sought to know the truth think about this. In that way, one of them said, Islam brought about at once, through the Prophet Muhammad 14 centuries earlier in the Middle Ages, reforms which no one else has succeeded in effecting for woman on a single occasion up to the 20th century. An orientalist, a professor at the University of Geneva, Edouard Montet, stated in his introduction to the translation of the Koran that "progress of infinite scope was accomplished by these reforms, to such a degree that Muhammad can be counted among the number of the greatest benefactors of humanity." To confirm the high principles on the dignity of woman and her rights in Islam, we as always are going to be faced by observations of an equivocal nature formulated with regard to woman in Koranic legislation. With respect to equivocal observations formulated about woman, what are these? Those best known among us relate to polygamy and the veil which Moslem women wear. In explaining these practices which characterize the Moslem religion and particularly the Sunni sect, the president of the movement said:

About Polygamy

"Polygamy did not begin with the arrival of Islam; on the contrary, it had already been practiced in the Jewish religion which is the basic of the Christian religion. These two religions admit that the prophets of the Old Testament practiced polygamy. Islam was the first and only religion in which God limited the number of wives. This maximum figure of four wives, moreover, cannot be attained without much precaution, as the conditions imposed by justice are very severe. That is also why woman has the right to give as a prior condition to the marriage the possibility of divorcing if the husband marries a second wife. As for the new wife, she accepts polygamy of her own free will to become a legitimate wife enjoying all the rights of marriage, instead of being a mere concubine living in hiding and of little consideration in social life. She freely exercises her choice as a legitimate wife by sparing herself shame and her husband betrayal. We all know that many women today are mistresses whom unconscionable husbands maintain at exorbitant cost, while the legitimate wife is suffering materially and morally with her children. These poor women are disloyal rivals and the children, brothers of those whom they will never know! Sister Moslems, is that what you want? A healthy, normal man is by nature sanguine and cannot be satisfied with one wife, except in extremely rare cases in which God has created a good marriage. But most monogamies are nothing more than hypocrisy in which handsome men and pretty women and the Don Juans commit adultery, while trampling underfoot friendship, neighborhood and religion."

On the subject of the veil which some have named "the mask" because of repugnance over its black color, El Hadj Souleymane believes that "it is not a fabrication like those we encounter in other religions" and that the wearing of the veil is "a divine order" not "an imposition of the Arabs and much less of those whom enemies call Wahabia." And he justifies this statement by a verse from the Koran that was inscribed on a streamer which read: "Oh, Prophet, tell your wives, your daughters and the women of believers to cover themselves with their large veils...." The veil, he added, "prevents us from seeing the woman's charms and prevents man's temptation. It is not attractive, we know. Elsewhere the same goal was sought by shaving women's heads; that is even uglier. With her veil, woman can work in a feminine surrounding if she is obliged to seek her daily bread. She can get an education in a surrounding of women. Thus, woman is not the slave of the house but a queen who waits until her husband decides to come home to eat and knows how to dress her. If she chances to do manual labor at home and has earnings, she remains the sole owner of them and is not obliged to support her husband who has no rights in this regard....The honor of the woman resides in the expression of what there is about her that is feminine. She is gentleness while man is force. Sunni Islam is not opposed to progress but only wants to retain of evolution that which is really evolutionary, as examples of social systems and the results we have obtained are not flattering in the world. If progress through the condition of woman is

synonymous with the daily struggle for food with its consequences, namely abandonment of aged parents, limitation on the number of children through abortion, then there is no progress."

During the first day, those attending the congress heard and discussed several reports presented by officials of the National Bureau (a report on activities and a financial report, followed by a presentation by the commissioners for accounts). A five-member bureau from the congress was installed after dissolution of the National Bureau, and the day finished with the reading of reports by local bureaus. The following day, delegates to the congress worked in committee before reassembling in a plenary session for a summary of thoughts on the theme of the congress. Their consensus recognizes that woman has two residences: the house and the grave. However, the consensus also recognized that she has the possibility of participating in the exploitation of economic resources, provided this is done with respect or observance of the conditions set by the Koran and the haddiths. The Sunni also recognizes that woman can have access to general education within a feminine framework, that she can travel if she is accompanied by a very close member of her husband's family and that she has the right to the marriage dower without limitation, to give her opinion thereon, to obtain a divorce, to eventually manage her affairs and to acquire a share of the inheritance in a specific instance. Dress, as one might have expected, is the point which has been most subject to controversy. Apart from the question of color and the veil masking the face, the Sunni are unanimous that a woman should be covered from head to foot by her clothing. Her clothing should be free-flowing so as not to reveal the shape of the body. The clothing should be cut from solid if not heavy cloth or cloth that is sufficiently opaque to prevent anyone from seeing the flesh of the woman wearing the clothing. The face mask seems to be subject to circumstances; it should be used according to the wishes of the person and in all cases, according to necessities, if we are to believe the most moderate.

The election of the new National Bureau was held on the third day of the congress and is made up as follows:

--President: El Hadj Souleymane Ouedraogo

--Vice President: Idrissa Semde

--Secretary-General: Issaka Kabore

--Deputy Secretary-General: Adaman Zerbo

--Treasurer-General: Amado Ilboudo

--Deputy Treasurer-General: Ousmane Zongo

--Commissioners for Accounts:

1. Aly Ouedraogo
2. Tieba Barro
3. Mahamadi Ouedraogo

--Technical Counselors:

1. Amadou Ouedraogo
2. Moussa Guira
3. Aboubakar Kanazoe
4. Guingueneba Barro
5. Aboubakar Guira
6. Aboubakar Golo
7. Issa Dao
8. Saadou Dembele
9. El Hadj Choib Ouedraogo
10. Aboubacar Compaore
11. Yacouba Do
12. Imam Salia

--Secretaries for Organization:

1. El Hadj Samba Ouedraogo
2. Adama Barro
3. Abdramane Yanogo

--Commissioners for Education-Instruction:

1. Abdramane Traore
2. Issa Diallo

--Commissioners Responsible for the Pilgrimage:

1. Abou Barro
2. Abdala Tapsoba

--Secretary for Information: Mahamadi Zongo

After the reading of the Koran, several thank-you motions and demands for a place on the radio broadcasting schedule, the president of the Sunni Movement gave a speech which was entirely devoted to praising those in attendance at the congress in general and the foreign delegations in particular for their effective participation which engendered resolutions and important clarifications for reaffirmation of their faith in God and the Sunna of the Prophet Muhammad.

The Third Congress then ended with the final blessing of the Imam of Ouagadougou, standing in for the Imam of Bobo-Dioulasso.

MULTINATIONAL TRAINING OF ANC TERRORISTS IN ANGOLA CAMP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jan 80 pp 1,5

[Unattributed Article: "New Forces Threaten South Africa"]

[Excerpts] New forces have entered into the communist-inspired terrorist war against South Africa, and the pattern of urban terrorism may undergo radical changes in a very short time. All indications point to the fact that the attack by three terrorists on the Silverton Branch of the Peoples' Savings Bank in Pretoria was the first under the new dispensation.

The new forces that have now joined in the fight against South Africa include the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which was responsible for the largest number of terrorist activities by far since the beginning of the terrorist era in 1967. The organization, with its headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, has been described as "the framework without which international terrorism could not exist."

Spokespersons from the international information community in the Middle East made it known to DIE BURGER yesterday that the PFLP has opened an office in Luanda and is now helping to train terrorists from the African National Congress (ANC) in Angola.

That information was corroborated by another independent member of the international information community.

The training takes place in a camp some 50 kilometers north-east of the Moscow Base in Angola, which was destroyed by the South African Army in March of last year. Although the Army at that time furnished no casualty lists, news items from abroad claimed that several hundreds of terrorists belonging to SWAPO and the ANC perished there.

The camp, where a combination of representatives from the South African Communist Party, Russian Army officers and PFLP instructors are in command of things, also serves as a training base for Italians and Germans.

Although it was originally believed that the Germans and the Italians were being trained, respectively, for the Baader-Meinhof gangs of West Germany and the Red Brigades of Italy, sources in the Middle East indicated yesterday that a few Germans who supported the Baader-Meinhof group but had had to flee from Germany, had now cast their lot with the PFLP.

For a considerable time already there has been a close connection between the MPLA, in power in Angola, and the PFLP; and various meetings have already taken place in the Middle East and in Angola. Angola provides the weapons for the terrorists and the PFLP undertakes to train them.

Terrorists who are trained to fight against South Africa can now take advantage of a number of facilities: the training by Russian Army officers in the more "conventional" terrorist activities such as blowing up bridges and railroad tracks, sabotaging communications systems and attacking vehicles, convoys or dwelling places, as well as in the techniques of urban terrorism--the sort that has made the PFLP notorious.

Bank holdups such as the one in the Silverton Savings Bank are a variation on a technique of the Baader-Meinhof gangs.

The Baader-Meinhof group, which has always kept in close touch with the world-wide PFLP organization, now has connections with the Red Brigades of Italy as well. The latter are especially reckless and bold, and numbers of attacks have already been mounted against businessmen, civil leaders and in general anyone who does not agree with them. Buildings belonging to various important business enterprises have already been burned to the ground by them.

The instructors in Angola responsible for the training of the urban terrorists against whom the South African security forces are now pitted, are the most cold-blooded and resourceful of all the world's terrorist groups.

The terrorist techniques they teach are those being used in the Middle East, which have already spread throughout the world and are now raising their ugly heads in South Africa.

The old techniques of black terrorist groups, such as the blowing up of utility poles, the sabotaging of railroad tracks and the spread of urban terrorism through the use of random gunfire in the streets, will now be replaced in South Africa by the PFLP techniques, which reign supreme throughout the world.

BRIEFS

WATER DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION--The first African Congress of Water Distributors, which started working sessions 5 days ago, ended this morning here in Abidjan. The main result of the congress was the creation of an association of water distributors. The charter and the internal rules of the association were adopted. Eighteen African countries have already joined the union. They are: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Upper Volta, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Togo and Tunisia. The general assembly nominated Mr Marcel Zadi Kessi, general director of the SODECI [company for the distribution of water in Ivory Coast] to the presidency of the association. The three vice presidents are from Nigeria, Tunisia and Gabon. The secretary general is from Upper Volta. The headquarters will be temporarily in Monrovia, Liberia. The next congress will be in Casablanca, Morocco. [Text] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 8 Feb 80 AB]

ANGOLAN TRADE MINISTER TO ALGERIA--Lopo do Nascimento, Angola's foreign trade minister, has been in Algiers since Thursday on a working visit. He will remain in Algeria until next Monday. The minister will sign a cooperation accord and a protocol for industrial cooperation. The development of bilateral trade relations will be examined during discussions between representatives of the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 4] 6362

CSO: 4401

SAVIMBI: U.S. MUST DEMAND CUBAN DEPARTURE

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Feb 80 p 15

[Interview with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, by Juarez Bahia; in Rabat, on 2 February 1980]

[Text] Rabat, Morocco--Yesterday, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, told JORNAL DO BRASIL: "This is the proper time for the United States to demand the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola." He claimed: "It cannot be expected that Cuba, with the backing of the Soviet Union, will voluntarily leave the Angolan territory occupied by 34,000 of its people."

Savimbi expressed concern over the prospect of the massive attack by 25,000 Cuban and Angolan troops, on four fronts, against his guerrilla fighters along the Benguela railroad. That combined offensive is entering its first week today. There are helicopters, tanks and armored vehicles participating in it; and it follows an attack launched on 7 January, in the provinces of Huambo, Bie and Moxico, on the Benguela railroad.

Shutdown

The UNITA guerrilla leader gave assurance that the Benguela railroad, which is vital for the removal of foodstuffs and mining products, and which was shut down some months ago as a result of the action of his troops in many locations, "will remain that way until the Marxist regime in Luanda decides to negotiate." He said: "We are equipped to keep the railroad at a standstill, despite the fact that we are faced with concentrated action on the part of very well armed regular troops."

In Rabat, where he will remain 3 more days before returning to the jungle, in southern Angola, where UNITA is most active, Jonas Savimbi is following the conflict between his forces and the combined Cuban and Angolan troops through reports from special messengers and on radio, thanks to the resources that he has in Morocco as an official guest of King Hassan II. He comments: "I regret only the silence of the Angolan authorities over the presence of our guerrillas, who are now closer to the government's headquarters than on any other occasion."

The head of UNITA declares: "This is an opportunity that we do not fear. Our guerrillas are stronger than before, and have the resolute support of the population. And, in the international realm, the situation created by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan will alert the West, and the United States in particular, to the need for removing the Cuban contingents from Angolan territory."

Savimbi relates the Afghan situation and the resurgence of North American leadership in the West to conditions that he deems "favorable" to "decisive" pressure from Carter to "force" Cuba to leave Angola. He believes that UNITA would by now have ousted the MPLA-Labor Party from power in Angola, "if it were not for the 34,000 Cuban troops occupying my country."

However, the UNITA leader does not harbor any illusions: "An immediate change in the Angolan situation, with the holding of free elections and the conversion of Angola into a democratic country, also depends on the consciousness of the United States, and its understanding that this can only be possible with the Cuban military forces out of Angola."

Interview

JB: You insist in your claim that there is a problem to be solved in Angola, and you do not recognize the Angolan government as legitimate. Why?

Jonas Savimbi: Because Angola is faced with a politicomilitary problem, since its government, despite the fact that it is fully armed, has not succeeded in eliminating the presence of our guerrillas, nor in fulfilling the people's desires for independence. Angola is a nation which has been destabilized by internal factors over which the MPLA-Labor Party has no control. What I demand is a solution to that political and military problem. The occupation of the country by the Cubans is a military problem. I call for a solution, because only UNITA can contribute to the equilibrium of the Angolan nation and, through extension, to that of the African continent.

JB: Concretely, what do you propose as a solution for Angola?

JS: Intensifying the guerrilla battle, by means of more daring action, until October; and thus encouraging the West (I am referring to the United States, of course) to demand the withdrawal of the Cuban troops through effective diplomatic pressure. This is the solution which has my people's backing.

JB: What is the effect of the guerrillas at present?

JS: Our guerrillas are operating constantly in the field, and they have occupied land which had been impenetrable up until now. Our daily average of attacks on the Cubans and the troops of the Marxist regime numbers 20.

We have Cuban prisoners in our possession. We total 2,000 guerrilla fighters, and our guerrilla action has progressed to urban action, including that inside of Luanda. At present, the UNITA guerrilla movement is more effective than that of the Polisario Front. The difference is that the Angolan Government is keeping complete silence regarding the battles are being waged in the country.

JB: Do you confirm the fact that there have been recent understandings between UNITA and the MPLA-Labor Party?

JS: Yes, there have been; and shortly before the death of President Agostinho Neto, to whom I offer my admiration and respect, there was an agreement with President Senghor to go to Dakar for a meeting between him and me. The meeting was set for December 1979. Now, with the Soviet group's access to power in Angola, and with the more orthodox branch of the MPLA-Labor Party dealing the cards, and even removing "historical" individuals who were considered friends of President Neto, things have become more difficult. Insofar as we are concerned, we are still receptive to an understanding. We want to negotiate, and to restore peace to Angola.

Closed Door in Brasilia

JB: UNITA has frequently attempted a rapprochement with Brazil, without success. To what do you attribute the Brazilian Government's attitude?

JS: The Brazilian Government was among the first to recognize Luanda; I suppose because of language, and perhaps for economic reasons. I would like to think that the Brazilian Government is not aligned with Luanda's ideology. It is economic interests which dictate its incomprehensible attitude toward Luanda. UNITA would like the Brazilian Government not to close its eyes to the troubled situation that still exists in Angola, because the Cubans are still there. I don't think that Brazil should be indifferent to this, and I think that it could even maintain discreet contacts with UNITA; because we are a factor for peace in Angola. I even have sentimental reasons for wanting this, because I consider the Marxist brother, Armando Cordeiro, a resident of Belo Horizonte, to whom I owe my training as a student and as a citizen, to be an adopted father.

JB: Are your men trained in China?

JS: Members of UNITA have received training in China, but not now; 500 of our officers are being training outside of Angola, but not in China.

JB: You are returning from the United States. Was the trip advantageous?

JS: It was, indeed, very advantageous.

JB: Did you receive concrete promises of support?

JS: I did not go to ask for military aid from the U.S. We requested assistance from the U.S. in 1975, through the auspices of the American ambassadors in Zambia and Zaire.

JB: Is UNITA an ally or a victim of the CIA?

JS: Neither one nor the other. We have always used authoritative channels (the ambassadors) for seeking aid from the United States. When the American Government decided to help us, the channel that it chose for doing so was its problem, not ours. And even when we receive other assistance from other countries, we address the respective governments; but the channels through which they give us the aforementioned assistance are of their own choosing.

JB: What are UNITA's terms for stopping the guerrilla activity?

JS: As soon as the MPLA agrees to negotiate, we shall immediately stop the guerrilla activity.

JB: In November 1975, the South African Army seized the town of Sa da Bandeira, and turned it over to UNITA. Did that happen again?

JS: It did not occur exactly that way. The South African Army entered Sa da Bandeira as far as Moccandes, via Pereira Eca, without any assistance from UNITA. It was not until Lobito was entered that UNITA collaborated with the South Africans and made the seizure. The towns which were occupied were turned over to the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and to UNITA. This did not happen again.

JB: Does the backing which you have received from Morocco imply a commitment on the part of UNITA to fight against the Polisario Front?

JS: No, the Moroccan support should be considered moral, and not material support. Morocco has always backed all the liberation movements. Morocco supported the MPLA in Angola, and it was the first country to arm the MPLA. During 1976, in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Morocco voted against UNITA. This backing is now coming through President Senghor. We have Morocco's support at present because of the complete assistance being given to us by Senegal. I have come to Morocco through the action of President Senghor.

JB: Are you a Social Democrat, a Socialist, a Nationalist or only an anti-Communist?

JS: I don't like labels to describe me. I prefer to describe myself in terms of concrete issues. In the case of Angola, I want a strong economy, freedom for private enterprise, but effective state control over the basic factors of the economy. Agriculture must be strong in our country as well.

I prefer a sound agriculture to a strong mining industry; I prefer a good processing industry to heavy industry. A country such as ours can produce and process coffee, but it cannot try to manufacture a better tractor than Japan does. In politics, I would dispense with elite groups, and keep the actual representation of tribes. The elite groups are necessary, but they are about to eliminate the contribution from the tribes. I am certain that we are identified with the West, but we have some differences to be settled. I am not a nonaligned. Furthermore, I know of only two really nonaligned countries in the world: the Soviet Union and the United States.

2909

CSO: 4401

SAVIMBI REJECTS POLITICAL LABELS, PRAISES CATHOLIC CHURCH

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 4 Feb 80 pp 8, 9

[Interview with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, by Luís Freitas da Costa; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Internal Situation: Armed Struggle Is the People's Outcry

O DIA: First, I would like to ask the president why this meeting did not take place inside of Angola?

Jonas Savimbi: Because they did not go to Angola. If they had gone to Angola, it would have taken place in Angola.

O DIA: Would that be possible?

JS: Absolutely, just as in the case of other newsmen from British independent television, ITM and other French networks, who went to Angola. We would be very happy to receive Portuguese newsmen in Angola, more so than outside of Angola.

O DIA: Although you have already told us that you would show us on the map the positions which UNITA holds on land, I would like you to give me an overall assessment of the struggle in the post-independence phase.

JS: 1979 was the year that I consider even better. Hence, UNITA has grown both qualitatively and quantitatively. Our areas are divided into regions, sectors and zones, and they have political leaders concurrently with military leaders; because we consider the war a political resistance more than anything else. The armed struggle is only the harbinger, the spearhead, the people's outcry.

The Purge in the MPLA

O DIA: What changes have been experienced within the MPLA since the death of Agostinho Neto?

JS: Immense changes; immense because, first of all, the current president does not have any strength of his own. Agostinho Neto did. In addition to having been a president of the MPLA, he was actually a leader who had behind him a history of struggle and resistance; something that Eduardo dos Santos lacks. But we are already witnessing a certain amount of purging of individuals who were closest to Agostinho Neto, and reconciliation with those whom he shunned: for example, the case of Lopo do Nascimento and Rocha, and the dismissal of Iko Carreira. All this means that there has been a certain amount of shifting within the MPLA itself. And we also know that the leadership of Eduardo dos Santos has been challenged to some extent. Offhand, I think that there have been some rather marked changes. The soldiers who are not familiar with Eduardo dos Santos also feel abandoned. They have not acquired confidence in a possible victory of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] over UNITA.

O DIA: What is the status of the FNLA at present, and what types of contacts exist?

JS: During our 12th annual conference, which took place in Cuando Cubango from 28 May to 5 June of last year, consideration was given to the establishment of official contacts with the FNLA for the purpose of exploring means of forming a front for combined action. There actually were some contacts with FNLA leaders, and Jose N'Dele was assigned responsibility for those contacts. But they were not pursued, because one of the terms set by our annual conference was that a committee from UNITA must go to the FNLA's zones of activity to observe its potential and its problems, and that an FNLA committee must also come to visit our areas; something which never materialized. Within our central committee, we have the council of the revolution, a military branch and the political leadership. The military branch would only favor such cooperation if the FNLA zone could also absorb a certain number of FAPLA members. Otherwise, that agreement would be merely political. Hence, we are in this phase of implementing the mandate of the annual conference. We are waiting for a UNITA committee to depart for the north to observe the MPLA zones.

Political Position: I Do Not Like Left and Right Wing Labels

O DIA: UNITA itself described you as a member of the UPA [Union of Angolan Peoples] left wing in 1964 and, despite the lack of correspondence between European and African values, how would you describe yourself politically at present?

JS: I certainly was in the left wing of UPA at that time, and even now, if we speak in those terms, UNITA is left of FNLA. This does not create any kind of complex in us. But I am not very fond of those left and right wing labels, because African politics has different parameters. I am inclined to think that a European Social Democrat would not be any kind of Social Democrat in Africa; he might perhaps be even bourgeois. Therefore, I think that we shall always want to adopt, and always be guided by

principles which could create progress. Right now, within UNITA, the president is an arbiter. I might admit that there are movements in UNITA, and even encourage them; because that is the only kind of expression of democracy within the party. And I think that there are in the party movements slightly more to the left of the president, slightly more to the right of the president, and movements with the president. This is normal. I even consider it healthy and beneficial that there is not a monolithic way of thinking which regiments everyone and prevents people from thinking and reasoning. But I think that UNITA has socialist positions as part of its overall option; but that socialism is highly discredited today, because there is socialism mingled with communism. There is a kind of socialism that is only a front. Right now, it is difficult to tell whether UNITA is Social Democratic or not. We would only claim that, from an economic standpoint, UNITA must adhere to a mixed economy: the joining, or supplementation of the state sector, in cooperation with the private sector. The private sector is the lever and the motive for individual action, for the action of private companies; and the state must be an arbiter and have its own facilities for carrying out plans of a national type.

O DIA: How would you interpret, and comment on the position assumed by the Portuguese Government in its reaction to the nationalization of the stock of the Manganese Company and of DIAMANG [Angolan Diamond Company] with the nationalization of the RPA's stock in DIALAP, in Portugal?

JS: I cannot defend tension in the relations between Lisbon and Luanda. But I think that Portugal must constantly protect its interests. Portugal has an obligation, a need and an express desire to maintain good relations with the new Portuguese-speaking nations. But we must also agree that Portugal must protect its interests; because that policy of yielding, constant compromise, humiliation and abuse has prompted the Luanda government to humiliate Portugal increasingly. A position marked by the protection of Portugal's interests would cause the relations between Lisbon and Luanda to be based on mutual respect and common interests.

The Return of the Portuguese: a Rehabilitation

O DIA: What are the prospects for a return of the Portuguese to Angola in the near future?

JS: As we have said, it has always been our opinion that the rehabilitation of the Angolan economy, and the rehabilitation of Angola itself, can only be achieved through the return of the Portuguese technicians who love Angola, the Portuguese who consider Angola their country. There are many now in Portugal who have never become familiar with Portugal.

O DIA: Is it true that the old angolar will be used as currency in Angola?

JS: It is absolutely true. The Angolan escudo is the present currency in the UNITA areas. We have had great success, and our people in our areas are far more receptive to the escudo than to the cuanza. Strangely enough, even in the areas and the cities also, in which the MPLA is located, there are sections wherein there is more confidence in the Angolan escudo than in the Luanda cuanza.

O DIA: After the agreement with the MPLA that you uphold has been achieved, and after the transitional phase that you call for, what kind of system will there be for Angola, and when will the "great victory march, with the rural area dominating the urban area" take place?

Correcting Mistakes Contained in the Alvor Agreements

JS: We certainly think that we shall have to correct many mistakes contained in the Alvor agreements; because we want a government that will be answerable to the nation, and not a government answerable to the political parties. The transitional government in Luanda was more of a government of parties than an actual government concerned with solving Angolan problems, and national problems. And we also want the participation of all the influential, responsible and patriotic political parties; we still consider the MPLA an Angolan party. It will also be necessary, in the selection of the future ministers, that there be a search for able men, and not merely the assignment of representatives of the FNLA or representatives of this or that group who are absolutely incapable of organizing a ministry, or working for the Angolan people. The political parties must be established in a council or a committee, so as to be able to debate basic problems, and to give the government a certain amount of internal and external guidance. This is agreed. But we think that the government should have a certain amount of freedom of action, so as to be able to act when confronted by the pressing problems of the Angola of that time. We also believe that Angola will have to strive to protect its own image, inasmuch as Angola is only being questioned everywhere today, because of the Cubans. Therefore, our real image as Angolans, which 15 years of war created, has disappeared, on account of the Cubans. Angola will have to work hard abroad to become rehabilitated, and to have an image of its own. Internally, it really needs the rural areas. All our concern should be directed toward the rural areas, because when we make the rural areas progress, the urban areas will not dread the rural areas. What is happening in the MPLA at present is wrangling, so as to be able to forcefully send to the rural areas individuals who are unemployed in the urban areas, but who return to the urban areas again because there are no means of making a decent living in the rural areas.

The Catholic Church Has Been the One Assuming the Strongest and Most Courageous Positions

O DIA is reprinting part of a response concerning UNITA's position toward the Church, and its relations with the Catholic hierarchy.

Jonas Savimbi reportedly stated: "Well, we have many contacts with bishops and priests in Angola whom I cannot list for reasons of security. But I would like to express gratitude publicly for the attitude of the bishops of Silva Porto and Bie, and the outgoing bishops of Huige and Lubango, who assumed rather clearcut positions. I do not think that the Church can be silent in the face of the injustices and aberrations of the Luanda regime. We also have many priests who are still practicing their vocation in the jungles, and we intend to send an envoy to the Vatican, so as to be able to explain the problems of Angola and of UNITA. We have very good relations with the Catholic Church and with the Protestant Church. Last year, we sent two ministers to the United States and Canada, to consult with the Protestant Church; and, during this visit of mine, I contacted the Catholic Church in Germany and France."

2909

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL PRICES UP--Angola is now selling her crude oil at \$33.80 per barrel, which corresponds to an increase of \$2 per barrel. On 25 January last the Angolan prices had already been increased by more than \$6. This new increase is retroactive to 1 February. [Text] [AB131126 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 AB]

FAO REFUGEE FOOD ASSISTANCE--The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has granted the People's Republic of Angola food aid worth \$564,000 during 3 months. The aid concerns the displaced population of the Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces. This was announced in a message sent by the FAO general director to the Angolan President, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 AB]

CABINDA SABOTAGE PLANS--The head of UNITA announced that an offensive by Angolan and Cuban military forces is under way to insure the reopening of the Benguela railroad to international traffic. In an interview granted in Rabat, Savimbi announced that "a UNITA special studies group, with members both inside and outside of Angola, is making plans to sabotage the Cabinda oil wells being operated by the North American company, Gulf Oil." However, the UNITA leader added that the sabotaging of the oilfield is not a priority for his movement, inasmuch as the wells are located nearly 800 kilometers north of its bases. Savimbi said: "The royalties paid by Gulf Oil are the main income of the Angolan Marxist regime, and are enabling it to subsidize the Cuban expeditionary force." Gulf Oil is paying the Angolan Government \$500 million (nearly 25 billion escudos) per year for the extraction of 150,000 barrels of oil per day. [Excerpt] [Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 2] 2909

CSO: 4401

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

EXTENSION OF ABIDJAN PORT--The extension of Abidjan port will cost over 20 billion CFA francs. The work will begin at the end of the year, and the new port will be located in Lokodjro, Abidjan, so that there will be enough space for more facilities, as the present site can no longer permit extension. [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Feb 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

LIBERIA

LOCAL YOUTH GROUPS TO BE INTEGRATED INTO TWP YOUTH WING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 1 Feb 80 pp 5, 8

[Text] Youth organizations in the Counties and Territories of Liberia that are operating within the general scope of the True Whig Party policies and programs are to be integrated shortly in their respective localities.

This step is taken as an attempt at rendering the organizations more functional and effective in their development endeavours at the local levels. It is also the first mood on the part of the recently created Youth Wing of the TWP at placing all of such organizations under the direct supervision of the General Secretariat of the Youth Wing.

According to Mr Dave Garnett, general chairman of the Youth Wing of the party, all activities and programs of the organizations at the local level will be directly monitored by the general secretariat of the Youth Wing while the national party will render the necessary assistance for the implementation of programs and projects.

However, Garnett explained that local organizations will be left alone in the drawing up of and identification of projects in their respective Counties and Territories while the Secretariat will only scrutinize and see to it that the projects are rightly implemented.

He also disclosed that nationwide elections for local full time salaried Chairmans are in the pipe line but however emphasized that local officers must be resident of the areas in which they hope to serve. The chairman, secretary and Treasurer at the local levels will not be salaried officers but will also enjoy the four-year tenure of office as stipulated in constitution governing the Youth Wing.

Regarding youths participation in the food self-sufficiency campaign, Garnett said that at present, the number one priority of the Youth Wing is to encourage the local organizations to engage more and more in the agricultural development of their respective areas by acquiring tracks of land with the assistance of the TWP, the Agriculture Ministry, and the Ministry of Action for Development to grow more food which they could even sell for meaningful returns.

Asked his opinion about the existence of the Federation of Liberian Youth; whether it poses a threat to the Youth Wing since in fact it has a strong hold throughout the nation; Garnett said there are already a lot of displeasure about FLY activities by the young people especially in the Monrovia area and as such, it is his hope and cherish desire that FLY will join hand with the Youth Wing in firstly regaining its image and then working for the total betterment of the young people of Liberia.

CSO: 4420

ACCEPTANCE OF GUINEA IN MANO RIVER UNION HAILED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 1 Feb 80 p 3

[Editorial] [Text] Another step towards the improvement of the living conditions of the peoples of this region and making concrete the idea of African Unity was taken yesterday when Liberia and Sierra Leone "warmly accepted" Guinea's application to become a member of the Mano River Union, thus widening the Union and expanding its advantages to the reaches of 10 million inhabitants of the region.

Many look at the Mano River Union with skepticism whenever there is a rise in the cost of imported products or when the tariffs on certain commodities seem to be increased. But whatever these short-term misgivings may be, should not dim our view on the long-term benefits which are bound to accrue from "this hallmark of brotherly endeavor".

Some of the Mano River Union's projects have already attracted foreign financiers and investors and feasibility studies on the Mano River basin for the construction of a Hydro-electric scheme is said to be one of the most ambitious in this region which could reap untold benefits for the three countries.

It is a great tribute to the Leaders of Liberia and Sierra Leone whose dreams and efforts of binding the ties of economic cooperation, ethnic affiliation into a single factor for the upliftment of the peoples of the two countries to so attract others who have not only come in to help finance projects, but to make neighbouring countries happy to seek affiliation through membership.

This is a true expansion of the fundamental policies of the True Whig Party when it speaks of Open Door and Integration.

Was not the Open Door Policy meant to invite investors so that Liberia may timely step into the world money market of the 20th century long denied us by our suppressors and exploiters? Was not the Integration Policy designed to eradicate suspicion, ethnic division so that we may see the wisdom in pooling our human resources to build a productive wholesome functioning society?

Today, these concepts must not be limited within the confines of nationalism, but we must search out to build a united Africa so that we may unshackle ourselves from those economic and social constraints which dwarf our total development process.

LIBERIA

PROBE OF CENTER'S REPORTED PAYROLL PADDING ORDERED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 1 Feb 80 p 7

[Article by Joe K. Roberts]

[Text] In what seems to be an angry move, Justice Minister Chesson has ordered the Finance Ministry to withhold all checks belonging to Security Agents at the Unity Conference Center in order to thoroughly investigate what is believed to be another payroll padding at the Center.

Minister Chesson took the move last week after some rather disturbing reports had reached him informing him that payroll padding was getting out of hand at the Center and that it must be checked and put to an end.

When the Minister was contacted by our Reported to throw some light on the matter, he said: "yes, I did hear that there was payroll padding at the center, in fact, it was the President who informed me and told me to investigate the matter immediately."

According to reports, there are reportedly 250 names of Agents (S.S.U.) Special Security Unit, on the payroll when the actual manpower is 125 men.

Another report alledges that when the Agents were employed before the OAU Summit last July, it was agreed that they would be paid a salary of \$350.000, but according to one of the agents, "we are only getting \$150.00."

Justice Minister warned that if it is true that such a thing is going on, those involved will definately get punished because "I can't sit here and fix my signature on payrolls when the money is not been used for the intended purpose."

"I have ordered Mr. McFoy, our Finance Man here to dig up all payrolls from as far back as last July so as to carry out a thorough investigation to see if this thing is true."

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

SPANISH BUSINESS EXECUTIVES' FACT-FINDING TRIP

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English Feb 80 p 6

[Text] Six business executives from Spain arrived here over the weekend to explore possibilities of establishing a commercial bank and also to develop agricultural and mining project in Liberia.

They paid a courtesy call on President Tolbert last Monday where the spokesman of the group, Erique Maso, owner of the "Madrid Palace Hotel and former Mayor of Baelonia, informed the Chief Executive at the Executive Mansion that they were desirous of contributing to Liberia's development programmes.

He said their bank, Banco De Billao in Spain, is the largest industrial bank in Europe and also one of Europe's largest commercial banks which could assist in the development of Liberia.

Dr. Tolbert thanked the executives for their visit and noted that he was always happy for businessmen to establish businesses in Liberia that would benefit the Liberian people as well, adding that Liberia needs new enterprises and new friends to assist the old ones.

They were accompanied to the Mansion by their host, Representative A. Benedict Tolbert, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 4420

GDR MINISTER'S STOPOVER REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Toamasina--A delegation from the GDR, led by the minister for higher education, Mr Boehne and consisting of seven persons, was warmly welcomed at the Betsimisaraka capital of Toamasina recently, on the occasion of a 6-hour stopover. The East German delegation was received by high level officers of Madagascar's University teaching circles, headed by the secretary general of the corresponding ministry.

At 8:15 a.m., the delegation and those accompanying it made a courtesy call on Mr Lahody Samuel, president of the Executive Committee of the faritany of Toamasina who, for the occasion, had with him Rabe Denis, vice chairman of the (Ma'agascara) faritany's Executive Committee, Lanona Albert and Mbelomasina Eugene, respectively secretary general and deputy secretary general of the faritany's administrative committee.

After welcoming the guest of honor and after the latter remarked on his pleasure in stopping over in the beautiful town of Toamasina, Mr Boehne asked several questions about education in general in Madagascar: the level of studies, the number of pupils, teachers and professors, the kinds of schools, the rate of progress in eliminating illiteracy, the training for schoolmasters and mistresses, etc. Feeling quite at ease, the chairman of the Executive Committee answered all his guests's questions with clear and precise explanations.

Since Mr Boehne's visit was limited in time, "vahiny's" [translation unknown] driven by "tompon-tany" [translation unknown] took him to visit the pioneer children's palace, the "Operation GUR" yard and to FOFIFA at Ivo Loina. The minister was well pleased with everything he saw and did not hide his satisfied smiles.

After luncheon at the Jeffre Hotel, the East German guest of honor rejoined his plane at 13 hours.

7129

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

VISIT OF CZECH DELEGATION REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Trade between Madagascar and Czechoslovakia, on the one hand and the GDR on the other, has been on a back burner, so to speak, since 1972, if it has not disappeared entirely into thin air. But, if all goes well, in the next few years, the situation will be much improved. That is the reason for the presence here, among us, of a delegation from the Czech Federal Ministry for Foreign Trade, led by its director general, Joseph Koci and comprising Messrs. Karel Krutina, commercial counsellor and Radovan Foit, an officer of the ministry.

Almost immediately after their arrival in the capital, where the mission is to remain for 5 days, its members held a working meeting at the Madagascar Ministry for Economy and Commerce. No news is forthcoming at this initial stage of the negotiations. Nevertheless, before the beginning of the discussions, we met with the members of the delegation.

In Mr Koci's view, "This is the time for expanding business and economic relations between the two countries." Czechoslovakia is specifically offering us machines and manufactured goods. She is interested in our traditional export products, spices in particular. But Mr Koci goes further. He looks to the renewal of commercial and economic agreements between the two countries, so that we can then start "on a new basis." Moreover, the head of the delegation believes that taking into account the common interests of our countries, the trade which is to take place should not go through the hands of intermediaries, but from "government organization to government organization."

7129

CSO: 4400

COOPERATION WITH ITALY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17, 18 Jan 80

[17 Jan 80 p 3]

[Text] Cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (DRM) and Italy in matters pertaining to youth and sports was the focus of attention during discussions with Minister Koussay Said Ali and His Excellency Armando Diaz, the Italian Ambassador. The negotiations took place in the course of an audience granted by the Malagasy minister to the Italian diplomat.

Diaz on this occasion expressed the hope of his government that they would be able to develop and strengthen the cooperation existing between the two nations, particularly in the field of youth and young leaders. This type of cooperation might well develop along two lines: either by the granting of scholarships which would enable candidates for youth leadership positions to be trained in Italy, or, alternatively, by sending experts to Madagascar who would engage in providing instruction of the same kind on the spot.

Minister Koussay Said Ali, in turn, made use of the opportunity to reaffirm the desire of his department for this kind of cooperation and thanked the Italian government for allowing the Malagasy volley ball team, on the eve of its departure from Tripoli, to play a friendly match in Rome about the end of last year.

Mr Charles Ranavela, secretary general of the ministry for youth affairs, also attended this meeting.

[18 Jan 80 p 1]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, 17 Jan 1980, at the headquarters of the Central Bank, the presidential minister in charge of finance and planning, Mr Rakotovo-Razakaboana, signed a contract for the building of an edible oil refinery between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (DRM) and the CONSTRUZIONI MECCANICHE BERNARDINI Company, represented by Messrs Giovanni Alexandrini and Renato Sassoli.

It should be noted that the project now getting underway has been studied since 1977. In fact, at the request of the president of the DRM, a call for tenders made in 1977 enabled us to take up the bid made by the above-mentioned Italian firm for the construction of the refinery at Toamasina.

The overall cost of the unit is one billion Malagasy francs. The Italian firm is thus granting the DRM an industrial credit representing 85 percent of that amount, repayable in 7 years.

The treatment capacity of the plant will be 9,000 tons yearly, or 36 tons daily. The Bernardini company has more than 40 years of experience in the building and installation of plants for the treatment of oils and fatty substances.

The Toamasina plant will deal basically with palm-oil, for which the Bernardini company has developed very modern technologies now being applied in all palm-oil producing countries. The facilities to be built in Toamasina will also be able to handle other types of oil, such as copra, areca palm, etc.

Production at the plant should begin about the end of 1981. The raw material initially used there will be the palm-oil produced by the SOMAPALM company of Toamasina and subsequently, the plant will draw on the oils produced by the Sambava and by the Ambila-Manakara companies.

7129

CSO: 4400

FRENCH FRIENDLY RELATIONS HAILED, AID PROJECTS CITED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] The Minister for the Central Region, Mr Aaron Gadama has commended the friendly relations existing between Malawi and France particularly in cultural and educational fields.

The Minister said this at a farewell dinner the Malawi Government hosted in honour of the out-going French Ambassador Mr Michel Cadol which was held at Lilongwe Hotel.

Mr Cadol who came to Malawi in 1975 is leaving the country on Tuesday for France at the end of his four-year tour of duty in Malawi.

Mr Gadama told the French Ambassador that Malawi Government appreciates the friendly relations existing between the two countries and the help his government is giving to Malawi particularly in cultural and educational fields.

The Regional Minister praised the out-going Ambassador for further cementing the friendly ties existing between Malawi and France.

Mr Gadama noted that France was among the first countries to establish diplomatic ties with Malawi when she became independent in 1964, adding that since that time, the relations between the two countries have extended to many areas, particularly in the cultural and educational fields.

Mr Gadama told the Ambassador that his government has made a particularly significant contribution in the development of health services in this country.

In addition to the considerable number of Malawian doctors and other para-medical personnel who have received their training in France, the Minister went on, the Government of France has also seconded to Malawi some of its own doctors and other medical specialists.

The Minister singled out the medical auxiliary training school at the Kamuzu Central Hospital here in Lilongwe at which Malawi Government is most grateful for the grant which the French Government provided.

In reply to the Minister's speech, the out-going Ambassador thanked the Malawi Government and the people for the cooperation which he said, facilitated his mission here. He said his four-year stay here has been a unique experience.

Mr Cadol said that Malawi has a realistic leader who is doing everything for the good of his people.

Mr Cadol said that he and his wife will treasure all the good memories and friendliness of the people of this country.

And among those who attended the dinner were the Minister for Education, Mr Dick Matenje, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Dr C Y Chao and senior Government officials.

CSO: 4420

JAPAN TO GRANT 740,000 KWACHA FOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

MALAWI is to receive a K740,000 grant from the Japanese Government for a gravity-fed rural piped water project in Chitipa District in the Northern Region, following a signing ceremony here between the two Governments, at which it was announced that Japan is to convert into a grant the K19 million loan it had extended to Malawi for co-financing the construction of the new Lilongwe International Airport.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Edward Bwanali, signed on behalf of the Malawi Government, while the Japanese Ambassador to Malawi on a non-residential basis, Mr. Senkuro Saiki, signed on behalf of his Government.

Speaking after signing the exchange of notes at Kirkaldy House, Mr. Bwanali thanked the Japanese Government for the kind gesture.

He said Malawi needed healthy people to undertake her development programme effectively and clean drinking water was vital in order to ensure a healthy nation.

He thanked the Japanese for taking part in the country's development. He said Japanese volunteers in the country were working together with Malawians in several development projects.

Mr. Bwanali said the Japanese technical scheme was working well, noting that the volunteers were working freely. "Your people are not only in towns — they are also working with people in the rural areas," the Minister said.

He said the Malawi Government

wanted the volunteers to work freely and in peace. He assured the Ambassador that the volunteers were hard working and were coping well with the environment in Malawi.

Mr. Saiki told the Minister that volunteers resident in Lilongwe had expressed their happiness working among Malawians. "In fact, they feel privileged to work among hard-working Malawians," he said.

The envoy also said that Japan was contemplating an increase in the number of its volunteers to Malawi by the end of 1980. Malawi was one of the biggest recipients of Japanese volunteers among Japan's friends, he added.

The Japanese Ambassador pledged to strengthen the existing friendship between his country and Malawi.

Announcing the other gesture to Malawi by his Government, Mr. Saiki explained that Japan had decided to turn the loan for the third phase of the Lilongwe International Airport into a grant, as compliments for the cordial relationship existing

between the two countries.

The loan agreement was signed in Tokyo, Japan, early in 1978.

Mr. Saiki, who has visited the new airport site in Lilongwe, said: "I am pleased with the construction work going on there."

The Ambassador said the conversion of the loan into a grant showed his country's will and interest in helping Malawi in her development endeavours.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Edward Bwanali, said in reply that the Japanese grant was very much appreciated. He said the grant had come at a time when most developing countries were struggling to pay their debts.

"Every developing country now is burdened and struggling to pay back loans. And Malawi is not immune from such difficulties," the Minister pointed out.

The K19 million grant which, Mr. Bwanali added, was a lot of money for a developing country, was a good gesture and bore testimony to the good relationship existing between Malawi and Japan. —MANA

TAIWAN DONATES MECHANIZED FARM EQUIPMENT

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

"IT is my privilege and pleasure to hand over, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China, five power-tillers as gifts to the officials from Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources as representatives of Malawi Government to receive them."

This was said by the Chinese Ambassador to Malawi, Dr. C.Y. Chao, when he officially handed over five power-tillers to the Nkhate Irrigation Scheme on the East bank of the Shire River in Chikwawa District yesterday.

In his speech, Dr. Chao, expressed his deep appreciation to His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, for the personal interest he has in the field of agriculture and thanked him for allowing the Chinese Agricultural Mission to render its services to Malawi.

Giving the background of the Chinese Agricultural Mission in Malawi, Dr. Chao recalled that since the first Agreement of Technical Co-operation signed in 1965 between the two countries, the

Republic of China has been rendering assistance in general agricultural development. In its bid to help Malawi modernize its agriculture, the Mission first donated five power-tillers to Domasi Scheme in 1977 on a trial basis.

Having noticed the success of these five tillers, the Republic of China donated a further ten tillers in early 1979, distributed five each to the Bua and Rufira Schemes respectively.

He further revealed that in view of the successful performance of the fifteen power-tillers granted to the Government of Malawi, the Chinese Government will, according to provisions of a new Agreement of Technical Co-operation to be signed soon, provide 25 more power-tillers to be allocated to the following schemes: Hara and Wovwe in Karonga District, Kaombe in Nkhosakota District, Nkhate in Chikwawa District and Mlolo in Nsanje District.

The power-tillers handed over yesterday are part of this

lot and were delivered in advance of the signature of the Agreement.

Speaking after the ambassador, the Member of Parliament for Chikwawa East, Mr. D.D. Chiwanga, thanked the Chinese Government for its untiring efforts in helping the local farmers to improve agriculture.

REVIEW OF CROP SITUATION GIVEN FOR DECEMBER

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

PLANTING continued to be the main operation throughout the country for most of the crops during the month of December which was described as generally warm to hot with light to heavy rainfall.

According to last month's crop report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Lilongwe, planting of maize, the staple food in the country, continued in the Northern Region but tailed off in the Southern and Central Regions where main operations were weeding and basal fertilizer application. The dimba maize continued to tassel and mature.

As for sorghum and millets, garden preparation and sowing started during the month, the report said. Harvesting of winter rice crop was completed while levelling and nursery sowing for the crop continued during the month.

Transplanting was the main operation for western, flue-cured, and burley tobacco in most areas, the report said. Ridging and transplanting of western tobacco continued while basal fertilizer application started throughout the country. Crop establishment is reported satisfactory on the early planted western tobacco.

Transplanting of flue-cured tobacco was completed in the South, but continued to be the main operation in the North and in the Centre, according to the report. Fertilizer application to the crop also continued and de-suckering started in the South.

Harvesting started in some estates on the dry planted flue-cured tobacco in the South and in the Centre, the report added.

As for burley, the report said, transplanting was tailing off during the month of December in the South and Centre while banking and fertilizer application were the main operations in these regions. Ridging, transplanting and fertilizer application were the main operations in the North, the report added.

Sowing and nursery management were the main operations for oriental tobacco, said the report. The report added that damping off was noted in some nurseries but immediate control measures were taken. Floods were reported in Mzimba damaging 220 nursery beds of oriental tobacco, according to the report.

The report said that registration of cotton farmers continued in the North while weeding and thinning were the main activities in the South and Centre.

Ridging and planting were the main operations for groundnuts and weeding started on the early planted crop. Similarly, ridging and planting of pure stands of beans continued and harvesting of dimba beans also continued. The report said the planting of pigeon peas was completed in the South during the month.

Handling, mulching and nursery management for coffee continued and marketing of wheat continued at Nsambi in Neno area, says the report. Sunflower planting started and gardening preparation and planting of cashewnuts continued.

Planting of cassava continued while planting of sweet potatoes started on a smaller scale, according to the report. Lifting of mature cassava for local sales and home consumption continued. For Irish potatoes, planting of summer crop started and harvesting of Dimba crop continued.

The report said that fruits such as mangoes, pawpaws and bananas and vegetables like tomatoes, and onions continued to be available at the local produce markets while cabbages and other exotic leafy vegetables were declining in supply. — MANA

SMALLHOLDER COFFEE AUTHORITY TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE introduction of the Smallholder Coffee Authority in the Northern Region should be taken as a great chance for the farmers in Rumphu, Chitipa and Nkhata Bay districts to boost their farming activities and aim to earn more from their initiatives.

In the offing is a new project which has been financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) to the tune of K5.6 million backed up by funds from the European Economic Community (EEC), who have offered approximately K2.5 million. The magnitude of these funds for the project is a direct result of the successes of similar smallholder schemes for tea and other agricultural products in the country.

While in the past cash crops such as tea, tobacco and rice to name a few, were exclusively for large and monopolistic agricultural ventures, today the smallscale farmers have a part to play in this industry and obviously it is a great leap forward for the country's efforts to promote agriculture which is acknowledged as the mainstay of the country's economy.

The message of more hard work in the fields is ringing in every Malawian, and people are utilizing every available opportunity to go into serious work in the fields. Therefore, the introduction of the smallholder farming schemes by the Government must be lauded as a major incentive for those who may be lacking enough capital to start worthwhile farming ventures by funds from their own savings.

The fact that a coffee project has been earmarked for the area concerned in these three districts, means that a lot of research has gone into the potentialities of its production, and the success depends on proper utilisation of all available means.

This means that the people must put every effort to full advantage in the programme by coming forward and getting plots. Indeed, like in all smallholder schemes, extensive instructions are given and materials are provided by the scheme concerned to the small farmers who are only required to follow those instructions and apply them accordingly so that the plants are not choked through negligence.

The fact that the new Coffee Authority will take over the factories and in addition build another big one in Mzuzu, the projects headquarters, means that the processes will be standardised and will aim at high quality. Indeed the local farmers will directly benefit from the project.

In the words of Mr. F. Patrick Smyth, the General Manager of the scheme: "The success of this scheme depends on the hard work of the farmers and the Authority on its part will do its best to satisfy the needs of the farmers."

It is hoped that this message will be driven home into the farmers by practice because the days of thinking of neighbouring countries as the gateway to wealth are gone. Experience has shown that Malawians used to waste their time to work in other countries as labourers on the farms because they came back home much poorer than they had left, and families were often broken following long periods of absence from home.

The new Smallholder Coffee Project requires all the encouragement from both the officials and the farmers so that its success should be a source of pride for the whole country in its efforts to improve the agricultural industry.

BRIEFS

ROADS CLOSED FOR FLOODS--The Ministry of Works and Supplies here yesterday announced the closure of the Goma-Khwangwa Road and the Jali Police Road at Phalombe Drift in the Southern Region, due to floods from heavy rains. A spokesman of the Ministry of Works and Supplies' Roads Division said that all other roads in the South are of 'variable to good' condition and passable to vehicles. In the Central Region, the road from Linthipe One to Lobi to Thete is under construction under the National Rural Development Programme, while other roads are variable to good condition and passable to vehicles, the spokesman said. In the Northern Region, the Livingstonia Escarpment and the Karonga to Chitipa roads, Chiguliro Road and the Njakwa to Mzumara Road are passable to only Landrovers and similar cross-country vehicles. Other roads are of variable to good condition and are passable to vehicles, the spokesman concluded. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 11 Jan 80 p 1] --The Ministry of Works and Supplies in Lilongwe has announced the closure in the Northern Region of Chikwawa-Mpherembe Road, because of Chesamu Bridge which was washed away, and the Kalenge Eastern Loop Road, because of the damaged Sopola Drift. The Mpachi to Chitipa Road and Mpachi to Chiguliro Road also in the Northern Region are passable to Land-Rovers and other similar cross-country vehicles. Goma-Nkhwangwa Road in the Southern Region has also been closed due to flood from heavy rains. Other roads in the Central Region are of variable to good condition and passable to vehicles, the announcement stated. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jan 80 p 1]

CSO: 5000

MOZAMBIQUE

DECREE ESTABLISHES NEW PRICES, RESTRICTIONS IN FUEL SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jan 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The present state of the international petroleum market is characterized by uneven production in the usual sources of supply, resulting in successive price increases and in shortages, both in crude oil and refined products, as well as considerable repercussions on the existing international economic order.

Since our country is not an oil producer, it is totally dependent on the international market for its supply of these products. In effect, we buy the petroleum we need, and pay for it with exchange reserves.

During the second half of 1979, we paid 50 percent more than we did in 1978 for the same petroleum, because of the intervening rise in prices, which are still increasing. For nonproducing developing countries the situation is doubly serious, since, in addition to paying more for petroleum, they are also paying higher prices for the manufactured products they import.

This is true of Mozambique. The situation will only be definitively resolved with economic development, based on the full use of the country's wealth of energy resources.

Meanwhile, most of our economic activity is based on the use of refined products from imported petroleum. We consume huge quantities of these fuels in our maritime, rail and highway transportation, for electric power production, domestic illumination and farm machinery.

In view of this dependency on importation and the increased prices on the international market, it is urgent to impose severe austerity measures, penalizing or completely eliminating nonessential consumption of petroleum products.

On the other hand, the government has been subsidizing the successive increases in the price of these products at the source, which significantly reduces the available funds that should be used primarily for productive investments. Hence, in addition to the austerity measures, new prices should be set for petroleum products.

The present tariff and price structures of some companies in the productive sector, specifically in services, depend heavily on the cost of liquid fuels, so it has been necessary to weigh carefully the effect of price increases on production costs. Hence, in order to keep some companies solvent, there are provisions for mechanisms to minimize the effects of the increases.

In most companies, however, the cost of liquid fuels does not represent a significant part of their production costs; hence, it is immediately forbidden to pass on the present price increases to the consumers of the manufactured products.

The economic stability of each company will depend basically on increased production and productivity. This should be an ever-present concern in all companies, whether or not they have been nationalized. Even in those companies to be subsidized by the government, such aid will be reduced every year, until it is completely withdrawn.

The measures adopted now will completely alter the price table for refined products in effect in the colonial period and still in force. It will be made simple and understandable. The previous structure was characterized by bureaucratic complexity, diversity of prices, tax charges and subsidies; moreover, it was based on structural elements entirely foreign to this country.

At the same time, an important step will be taken in standardizing prices for the sale of these products throughout the country.

The success of these measures will depend on how conscientiously we apply, in each factory, in each shop, in every means of transport and in every household, measures for the rational use of fuel, avoiding all unnecessary use. This means that particular attention must be given to the proper maintenance of motors and the boilers of various equipment, and to restriction of the speed limits for motor vehicles, to minimize consumption.

At all levels and in all sectors, we should also give thought to recourse to solutions, either innovative or alternative, that could lead in each case to the gradual reduction or even elimination of liquid fuel consumption.

In this context, and in accordance with party directives, greater use should be made of:

- animal traction and bicycles;
- public transportation;
- sea and rail transport, for passengers and merchandise.

In these terms, in accordance with Line h, Article 60, of the constitution, the Council of Ministers determines [among other articles]:

Article 8.1. Companies specified below will receive subsidies for the cost of gasoline and/or fuel oil used directly for rail and maritime transport and electric power production;

- a. State maritime transport companies;
- b. Mozambique Railways;
- c. Mozambique Electric Power Co.

Article 12.1. The annual volume of super gasoline supplied by the producing company to the distributors will be reduced by 10 percent of the amount consumed domestically in 1978. PETROMOC must receive at least 50 percent of that amount.

2. The annual volume of fuel oil supplied by the producing company to the distributors is limited to 5 percent more than the amount consumed domestically in 1978. PETROMOC must receive at least 70 percent of this amount.

Article 13.1. Public sales posts for refined petroleum products will be closed each week from 1600 hours on Saturday to 0700 hours on the following Monday.

2. The provisions of the preceding number will apply to highway sales posts to be determined by the National Directorate of Energy, at the request of the distributing companies; until such determination is made, the highway sales stations will maintain normal operations.

Article 14.1. The maximum speed limit for highways is established at 80 kilometers per hour, without prejudice to [lower] limits already in force.

2. Motor vehicle races of any kind are prohibited.

Article 16. This decree will go into effect on 2 January 1980.

Approved by the Council of Ministers.

Promulgated by Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic.

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE STRESSES 80'S IMPORTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 80 p 1

[New Year Message of Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the FRELIMO Party]

[Text] Men and women of Mozambique: We are beginning a new year and a new decade.

On the first day of 1980, we begin the decade which we call the Decade of Victory over Underdevelopment. This is the decade in which we are going to rid our country of hunger, nakedness, ignorance and poverty. This is the decade of the building of the socialist society. We enter this new phase of our history with more confidence in our strength, in the certainty of victory.

The year 1979 was the year of consolidation of our conquests. This meant the strengthening of our organization, the deepening of our political awareness, the preparation of conditions for the new battles.

We are studying in depth the great problems of our economy: the need to guarantee continued growth in production and productivity in all sectors; the shortcomings in transportation and distribution of farm products; public supply; the coordination of all activities in our country.

In the process of consolidating our victories, we have been able to outline the proper strategy to overcome our difficulties and to launch the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment in our country.

The strengthening of our defense capability constitutes a basic factor in the preservation and consolidation of our conquests. It is a reality that our people could observe and hail enthusiastically during the military parade of 25 September a reality which the enemies of our country felt harshly as they were driven out, unmasked, humiliated, defeated and severely punished every time they invaded our territory.

In 1979, our territory celebrated the International Year of the Child. The active and conscientious participation of all our people in these celebrations reflects what our children have always meant to us, from the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation. We fought so that our children could grow up without humiliation, without discrimination, without complexes, so that our children could simply grow up as children should. It is for our children that we are building a prosperous society today, a peaceful, progressive, just society. It is to our children that we dedicate our efforts, our sacrifices and our labor. The future of our country grows with our children; with our children, we are creating the New Man, the man of the future.

Men and women of Mozambique: On the international plane, 1979 was a year of great victory for the people, the revolutionary and progressive forces, the forces of independence, liberty, progress and peace.

In Africa, in Asia, in Latin America, antipopular, despotic and genocidal regimes fell. The peoples made new and important gains against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and racism. The unity of the revolutionary and progressive forces, and anti-imperialist forces, reached greater heights and deeper meaning.

The decade of the 1970's ended with a great popular victory in our area. The year 1980 finds the illegal and racist regime in Rhodesia overthrown. In Zimbabwe, the year 1980 finds a people who have won out over one of the most savage, backward and inhuman forms of colonialism.

The victory of the people of Zimbabwe is a victory of the armed struggle, a victory of the courage and determination of its people, the victory of militant internationalism and international solidarity. The victory of the Zimbabwean people is also a victory of the Front Line countries, a victory for Africa, for the progressive forces, for humanity. We have always said: We will never feel completely free as long as oppressed people still live beside us. The victory of the people of Zimbabwe is also a victory for our people.

We begin the decade of the 1980's with greater freedom, more independent.

Men and women of Mozambique: For the 10 years beginning now, we have outlined an existing task: the task of radically changing our country.

We are assuming a great commitment.

It is a commitment as great as the one we assumed on 25 September 1954, when, with few troops and few weapons, we determined to face and defeat colonialism.

In this new battle, our enemy is underdevelopment. Its army is hunger, nakedness, disease, ignorance and poverty. Our goal is to completely eradicate this army of death and suffering, which still oppresses us.

Our wish is that by 1980 the People's Republic of Mozambique will be a country in full development toward advanced socialism.

This means:

A country with good and abundant food for all;

A country in which everyone has shoes and clothing;

A country where everyone is housed in dignity;

A country with a developed agriculture;

An industrialized country, with heavy industry;

A country without unemployment;

A country with good paths of communication in every sense, for trucks, trains, buses, planes and power lines;

A country without illiteracy;

A country where everyone has access to an education, from primary school to the university;

A country filled with gardens, parks, playing fields, recreation centers.

To achieve this dream, to bring about this will of our people, is an immense task. It is a difficult task, a harsh task; but it is a goal within our grasp, and we are going to accomplish it.

Our soil is rich, our land is generous. Our waters have great potential and the wealth beneath our ground is immense.

Our natural surroundings are only waiting for our intelligence, our ability to work, our courage and our determination.

For the battle we are about to begin, we are armed with our valuable battle experience, the shining example of our heroes. We have the indestructible unity of our people. We have the secure leadership of our vanguard party. We have the power of our government of workers and peasants.

We must organize this immense power. We must plan each action, each sector, each task. Every one of us must take up, understand and carry out his task. To do this, we must be exacting; we must be strict; we must demand discipline; we must call everyone to account for the task assigned to him.

We must protect and continue to increase our national unity, the unity of the working classes.

We must be steadfast in the struggle against tribalism, regionalism, racism and all forms of divisiveness. We must wipe out the practice of nepotism, favoritism and protectionism.

We must defend and value every conquest, each of our victories. We must be unrelenting in our opposition to class enemies; we must neutralize and repress them wherever they appear.

Thus we will prepare for victory. Thus we will organize our victory.

Men and women of Mozambique: At the beginning of another year, we would like to salute our heroic people, engaged with determination in the building of our socialist society.

We warmly salute all the workers in all sectors of society, especially the industrial laborers and the peasants, the decisive force of our revolution.

We hail with great pride our soldiers, the FPLM [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique] who courageously, often at the cost of their lives, guarantee the defense of our borders, our territorial integrity, our independence and sovereignty and the construction of socialism.

We salute the security forces, the police, the militias and the vigilance groups that insure protection, order, tranquility and peace in our society.

We offer a fraternal salute to the internationalist cooperants who live and work with us, who enrich our land with the warmth of their friendship and solidarity. We hail their contribution to the development of our country, their example of militant solidarity.

We salute the women of Mozambique, who firmly assume their vital role in national reconstruction.

We enthusiastically hail our Mozambican youth, engaged in study, in work, in the defense of the country.

We salute with love and affection our children, the future of our country, the perpetuators of the Mozambican revolution.

To all, we wish a good, prosperous and happy new year.

The struggle continues!

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW DEPARTMENTS FOR DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] "As we begin this new decade, which the party and state leadership has called the decade of victory over underdevelopment, it is important to analyze the depth how each of us will contribute to achieving this goal." So stressed Manuel dos Santos, minister of domestic trade, in Maputo yesterday, at the opening of a meeting with workers and officers of the central departments of his ministry.

The purpose of the meeting was to introduce some officers of the ministry. The minister, a member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, announced the creation of new departments which should begin to function this year, for the "growth of this important economic sector."

Pointing, as an example, to the creation of the Department of Transportation and defining its areas of activity, Minister Dos Santos said that, for lack of personnel, many of the officials will have to take on a combination of duties. As the minister added: "For our ministry to grow, all our workers must not only be dedicated to their work, but must also be concerned with continual study." Minister dos Santos explained that this central organ of government was still being formed, and that the staff must insure that "it will not be created casually, but will be forged in the tasks of each day, by daily work."

After announcing the creation of the Transportation Department and introducing some of its officers, Manuel dos Santos explained that the purpose of creating the department and some other agencies still under formation is to insure the execution of work plans defined for this year, and to reduce the responsibilities that now burden some sector officials, which might hamper the performance of their work.

After presentation of the officials of the departments of planning and personnel, the National Directorates of Supply, Agricultural Marketing, Supply Technology and Hotels and Related Services and the Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives, their respective directors outlined the actions planned for this year in each of these sectors.

In addition to employees of the ministry, the meeting was also attended by some provincial ministry officials. The meeting ended early yesterday afternoon.

6362

45

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

LACK OF MACHINERY AT MARBLE QUARRY HAMPERS PROGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 pp 3, 4

[Article by Albano Mendes]

[Excerpts] The obviously hesitant rumble of that old machinery became more intense as we approached the site. We were soon to reach the State Marble Co of Montepuez.

Montepuez is located in southern Cabo Delgado. It is one of the most fertile districts, if not the most fertile, in the province. For this very reason, it is one of the areas where the colonialists' oppression, humiliation and dehumanization of the inhabitants was most intense.

Today, Montepuez is beginning to show different social and, above all, economic characteristics. The district is going to be the breadbasket of the province, one of the most advanced centers for the struggle against nakedness and poverty.

We were prepared to carry on our limited speculation in silence, when the cooperant engineer who directs the extraction of the marble began to offer some statistics about the company.

"In Mozambique, it is quite easy to quarry marble, but we need machinery to benefit from this advantage, which, I venture to say, is unique in the world. The marble we find in Mozambique is of the finest quality. Although it is found in almost any area of Montepuez, it is not exploited very intensively, as it is in Italy, for example," the chief engineer explained.

"Our marble is immensely useful. Chicken feed can be produced from it, lime comes from it, and it is used in the most sophisticated building. It has other equally important uses, such as in ornamentation."

Extending southward from where we stood, the ground covers marble in an area over 30 kilometers long, with marble veins about 1 kilometer wide and at a depth of only 20 meters.

Here and there, in more or less orderly fashion, huge blocks rest majestically on the grass, waiting to be transported to Pemba. Of immense weight, all of it valuable, the marble's economic importance is fully recognized. There are three types of marble there: white, dark grey and light grey.

Production

The quarriers are currently holding 423 blocks, or 500 tons. As the director told us: "We are taking out 30 cubic meters per month. A cubic meter equals 2.6 tons."

During the socialist emulation campaign, the workers told us, they exceeded their established goals by 10 percent. They won the emulation prize at the end of the campaign.

This year, the workers are sure they will increase production even more. "because in May we are going to get new machines, and we will begin to mine properly. We are also going to increase the present crew of 41 workers to 90," one of the quarriers said.

So the biggest problem of the workers at Montepuez is the problem of machinery.

Struggle to Achieve

Although we report them last, the problems faced by the marble company workers are so huge that they sometimes swallow up the effort that is expended.

At present, all the quarriers are proud of the uniforms they have been issued, but they often complain about the shortage of protection masks and the lack of more or less appropriate machinery that might even enable them to "double current production," the director noted.

"Right now," related one of the workers, "work is stopped for lack of parts for our machines. The mechanic is going to Maputo to look for parts. Our work here is very hard, because it is all virtually manual labor."

Another large problem of the Montepuez quarriers is that the extracted marble is not being moved out for want of transport, owing to the recent collapse of a weak bridge (it could not support the 15 to 20 tons which they once attempted to move over it).

Despite all this, the workers' determination is greater than any obstacle to increased production. Using picks, they tunnel 20 meters down to uncover the precious stone, and then they lift it out with jacks.

They do this for 8 hours a day, with two breaks, at 1130 hours and 1500 hours. When work stops, the miners rest in the quarters they have built near the quarry. Once there, they make a little time to learn other things, like the song we heard them singing, slightly offkey: "We won't forget past times...."

6263

CSO: 4401

NEWSMEN MUST GIVE UP PETTY BOURGEOIS VALUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Second National Information Conference began yesterday in the nation's capital, for the purpose, among others, of conducting a critical evaluation of the work developed in this sector since the first conference. Jorge Rebelo, minister of information and secretary of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee for ideological work, will conduct the proceedings. Speaking at the opening session to delegates from all the ministry's agencies and services and to the many guests from government agencies and mass democratic organizations, Rebelo brought up the major points affecting communications work.

After greeting those present, Rebelo spoke of the importance of the conference and pointed out that it was taking place just at the beginning of the decade in which our country will dedicate itself to overcoming underdevelopment. For this reason, the conferences should also examine the ways in which the Mozambican news media will carry out this order of the day.

Referring to the preparatory phase that preceded the conference, the information minister noted the active, dynamic, open and frank participation of communications workers at all levels in that period.

Minister Rebelo also referred to the need that newsmen assume the new revolutionary values, because one of the main impediments to the proper development of news work is the fact that most journalists are from a petty bourgeois background. Nonetheless, the information minister stressed, this should not prevent a newsman from assuming the new socialist values. "No one should be blamed for being born into a certain class," he said.

"We must organize the enlistment of the communications workers, specifically the cadres, correctly. We must mobilize them and help them to struggle within themselves to reject this impure burden from the past and to assume the new revolutionary values."

The information minister pointed to another factor hampering progress in the sector, related to the establishment of democratic structures in the ministry's departments and services.

He also brought up such issues as the need for planning, from each section to the central organs, and the training of cadres. Regarding the first point, Rebelo said that "planning should include the definition and distribution of tasks, the setting of deadlines and assignment of individual responsibility for their execution. An agency should also be established to monitor the execution of the tasks and the observance of the deadlines."

Regarding cadre training, Minister Rebelo said that, in addition to training within the ministry's own departments and services, efforts should be developed to see that the National School of Journalism is fully functioning by the first quarter of the year.

Yesterday morning, representatives of the ministries of defense, health, labor and education and culture and the Mozambican Youth Organization presented their evaluation of communications work. Afternoon proceedings included the presentation and discussion of a document recommending establishment of democratic structures in the Ministry of Information.

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY SELF-EVALUATION--Nampula (Bureau)--"After each battle, it is our custom, the custom of our people, to analyze the successes and the weaknesses, to enable us to plan the next battle better. Thus it is that the Nampula Provincial Assembly is holding its seventh session to take an accounting of the activities conducted by the deputies in their work places and neighborhoods in 1979." The statement came from Daniel Mbanzi, governor of Nampula Province, speaking at the opening of the seventh session of the Nampula Popular Assembly, which has been meeting in this city since the morning of 5 January. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 80 p 3] 6362

FILTER CIGARETTE SHORTAGE REMEDIED--Production of filter cigarettes will be resumed within a few days, and they are expected to be in normal supply on the market by the middle of next week. The information came from the SAT [Tobacco Farming Association], the firm responsible for the manufacture of filters for the country's tobacco firms. The raw material for filters and cigarette paper--the principal factor in the shortage of this type of cigarette--arrived yesterday in our country, by highway, in an emergency measure adopted to solve the problem as quickly as possible. Actually, the SAT added, if it had come by the usual route, the raw material for the filters and paper would not have arrived in Maputo until next weekend, which would have prolonged the shortage of filter cigarettes even further. As we reported at the time, the present shortage of filter cigarettes was caused, as the SAT said, by the long delay in the process of importing raw material, such that manufacturers had to halt production. To prevent a repetition of the situation in the future, we learned, measures are being taken for a secure supply of raw materials. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 80 p 3] 6362

TRANSPORT CONTROL CADRE TRAINING--Beira (Bureau)--A training course for cadres in the transport control sector, attended by individuals from several districts of Sofala, will insure the proper function of the Regional Transport Control Centers when they go into operation in February. On completing basic training, these individuals will have the primary task of collecting all types of information regarding undistributed merchandise and current

highway, rail and river transport capacity, in accordance with the guidelines reached during a recent national conference on the sector. During the closing session of the training course for CIC [Transport Control Center] officers, which ended last Saturday, the provincial director of transport and communications in Sofala said: "The organization of all existing means of transport, at the level of private or state companies, in order to pick up shipments from various points in this province, is a big job, a great responsibility for all of you." Speaking further on that occasion, Adolfo Virgilio stressed the need to dynamize the collection of information, especially with regard to the agricultural surpluses held by the peasants in the communal villages and the residents of the various regions of Sofala Province. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 80 p 3] 6362

NEW CITY--Graduates of the reeducation center of Unango, Niassa Province, have told Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization, of their firm determination to take practical action to carry out President Samora Machel's guidelines for creation of the city of Unango. This was mentioned in the new year's message read during a gathering Kupela attended with the graduates to celebrate the new year, which our party has defined as the year of the elimination of underdevelopment. In their message, the graduates noted with pride the victory of the Zimbabwean people over the Salisbury regime at the London Conference, and stressed that, as internationalists, the Mozambican people have been committed and will always be firmly committed, to the end to their mission of support for the liberation of Zimbabwe. In conclusion, the reeducation graduates appealed to the government agencies to send the materials needed to build the city of Unango as soon as possible. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

BLACK APPRENTICES RESIGN--Fourteen of the 30 non-White apprentices engaged by the SAR in Windhoek in 1979 had resigned during the course of the year. The majority left on short notice and it was difficult to establish their reasons for doing so. A further four were discharged after it transpired that their educational qualifications were not in order. The engagement of non-White apprentices began last year, according to Mr Japie Radyn, System Manager for the Terriroty. Entrance qualifications range from std 7 to std 10. After a written screening test applicants are placed for training. Those placed in higher categories are offered apprenticeships in the higher trades. The normal period of apprenticeship is four years. School qualifications are taken into consideration in determining extra salary allowances and period of apprenticeship. After passing the trade tests they are granted artisan status with technician pay-rates. The trades for which non-White are apprenticed include bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, motor mechanics and painting. [David Pieters] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Feb 80 p 3]

RAILWAY RECRUITMENT IMPROVING--Recruitment of artisanal apprentices at the SAR in Windhoek got off to a slow start this year, but improved towards the end of January. At present 14 candidates have been selected for training as bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, motor mechanics, painters, plumbers and diesel electrical fitters. The apprenticeships include course attendances at a local technical training college. Previously such facilities were not available in Windhoek but it is expected that arrangements will be finalised for this year's enrolment. The backlog in last year's college attendance will then be erased as well. Applications for apprenticeship will be considered up to the end of March this year. Written applications and enquiries should be addressed to the System Manager, SAR, Private Bag 13204, Windhoek. Telephonic enquiries can be made at 29802320, Windhoek. [David Pieters] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Feb 80 p 3]

GELDENHUYS: TIME IS NEUTRAL--Pretoria: The veracity of the cliché "time is on the side of the insurgent" was disputed yesterday by Major General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force. "I say time is a neutral factor and the point is which side uses the time factor best to its own advantage," he told the Steyn Commission on Defence reporting

here. What was important for the target country, was that its civilian population be spiritually prepared to fight a long war, to offer resistance over a long period, because the prime purpose of the insurgent was to break the will to resist. General Geldenhuys contrasted the nature of conventional and insurgent wars. In a conventional conflict the aggressor's prime purpose was to defeat the defending armed forces. In an insurgent war, it directed its major efforts against the civilian population.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Feb 80 p 3]

SWAPO DETAINEE RELEASED--Another member of Swapo has been released from detention, the Head of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, announced yesterday. He is Dr Thomas Ihuhua of Owambo, who is now restricted to the municipal area of Katutura according to Proclamation AG 26. Dr Ihuhua's release brings the number of Swapo members released this year to sixteen. Only seven members of Swapo are still being detained in Windhoek and Gobabis, Colonel van der Merwe said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Feb 80 p 1]

TERRORISTS SLOW IN SURRENDERING--In the two weeks since the Amnesty Plan of the AG has been put into operation only three terrorists have turned themselves in. At the weekend a third terrorist surrendered to the military forces at Katima Mulilo, according to Mr Lourens de Kock, Director Amnesty. The three terrorists will possibly be transferred to Oshakati from Katima Mulilo. Up to now the amnesty campaign has been advertised through pamphlets only but it is possible that the plan will later be announced over a loudspeaker from an aeroplane--the same system that the DTA used, seemingly with great success, during their election campaign in December 1978. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Feb 80 p 5]

A THIRD TERRORIST SURRENDERED--A third terrorist had given himself up under the AG's amnesty plan, officials confirmed here. They said the terrorist had surrendered at Katima Mulilo, in the Eastern Caprivi. The three would probably be transferred to Oshakati in northern SWA soon, the officials said. They added that the publicity programme for the amnesty plan was continuing. Pamphlets were being distributed and broadcasts might later be made from aircraft flying over certain areas.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Feb 80 p 3]

SOLDIERS KILLED--Two more soldiers were killed this week in a second contact with terrorists after a clash between the security forces and Swapo terrorists late on Monday afternoon in which two members of the security forces and six terrorists died. [Text] Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 80 p 2]

SWAPO CLERKS ARRESTED--Windhoek: Four Swapo clerks were detained in a security police swoop on the Swapo offices here yesterday, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA, Brigadier Dolf Gouws said here today. He told Sapa the clerks were being held under Security Proclamation AG 9. The police made the swoop on the orders of the head of SWA security police,

Lieutenant Colonel Johan van der Merwe. Brigadier Gouws could not confirm reports that 10 visitors to the Swapo offices at the time of the raid were questioned by the police. He said the raid was a normal police action. Exact reasons could not be given at this stage. The names of the four men detained have not been released.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

U.S. GOVERNMENT'S AFRICA POLICY RAPPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Dust of Deception"]

[Text] **THE** Carter Administration says that its major goal in Africa is to consolidate the "historic breakthrough" in Rhodesia. This means presumably that Washington will give its full support to whatever measures the Governor, Lord Soames, decides are necessary to conduct free and fair elections here.

In addition, the U.S. wants to ensure that key African states remain willing to support its efforts to protect and promote a peaceful international political order.

These policy objectives are obviously closely linked. But the U.S. could yet find it difficult to pursue both successfully.

Although Mr Moose, assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, did not indicate what key countries he had in mind there is little doubt that on past form the "frontline" states rank prominently in American calculations.

It would appear therefore that the State Department will continue to woo these African leaders with dollars in the hope that they will finally put butter before guns and see the folly of their flirtations with Moscow and marxism.

When one considers what has happened in Angola and Ethiopia, not to mention Mozambique, it is a decidedly dangerous policy. And it hardly squares with the tough line President Carter has adopted towards Russia as a result of its Afghanistan adventure.

Is Mr Carter really prepared to turn a blind eye to the insidious advance of marxism in this part of the world while rattling his sabre at the Kremlin elsewhere?

On the face of it, the White House does not appear to be particularly worried about who comes to power in this country. But now that the American people have been reawakened to the dangers of Russian expansionism what would their reaction be in a Presidential election year if an attempt is made to establish a marxist government here?

It will be tragic if Mr Carter, who at last appears to be finding his way around in the corridors of power, allows himself to be blinded by the dust of Russian deception in Africa.

WHITE-ROLL POLL SEEN AS 'A NON-ELECTION'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Significant Bloc"]

[Text] NOT UNNATURALLY, the polling which is to take place tomorrow for the six vacant white-roll seats in the House of Assembly has been overshadowed by the campaigning for the 80 common-roll candidates who will be chosen by black voters.

The lack of organised opposition to the Rhodesian Front, which has already captured 14 unopposed constituencies, has also taken much sting out of the white-roll election campaign. Indeed, it has in many respects been a non-election.

But this should not in any way downgrade the importance of the role of the white Members of Parliament. They could well play a crucial part in determining the outcome of the general election as a whole.

In a situation in which many observers foresee little likelihood of one party emerging with a clear majority, the existence of a bloc of up to 20 seats must be taken into the reckoning when the time comes for someone to be asked to form a government.

The provision in the 1979 Constitution stopping a white party from forming a coalition "with any single party other than the black majority party" will apply in the new constitution.

But does this rule out a coalition with a number of minority parties? And does it preclude pacts or promises of support which, though not amounting to a coalition government, could indicate the person "best able to command the support of a majority of the members of the House of Assembly?"

CSO: 4420

VISIT OF OAU ELECTION OBSERVER TEAM SLAMMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Another Cross?"]

[Text] THERE will be mixed feelings over the report that the OAU may send a small party to observe the elections in this country.

The OAU is, after all, an even more discredited organisation than the United Nations. And we can hardly expect its delegates, whoever they might be, to be impartial.

The sulphurous rhetoric that has been directed at Britain's handling of the situation here leaves no doubt about that. Not only can the Governor do nothing right: Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo apparently can do nothing wrong.

One report from Addis Ababa even claimed both these leaders were virtually under house arrest. It is doubtful if the fertile imagination of Hans Christian Andersen could have come up with anything quite so far fetched.

Clearly most members of the OAU care little about facts, although one or two countries such as Zaire and Malawi have attempted to bring a little reason and restraint to the proceedings.

What wonders of imagination will the representatives of such people come up with should they come to this country? Even more important, what sort of mischief could they get up to at a time when the craschire is balanced on a knife edge?

But having said that, it would be foolish to ignore the fact that the OAU has a deep and perhaps legitimate interest in what happens in Africa. So if we cannot welcome its proposed visit perhaps we should look on it as just one more cross to bear.

CSO: 4420

SMITH: NO PLACE FOR MARXISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Ronald Golden]

[Text]

RUSAPE.
STATING that intimidation was worse than ever, the Rhodesian Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday that in such circumstances a free and fair election could not be held.

People who continued to indulge in intimidation were, according to the Lancaster House agreement, supposed to be banned from taking part in the election, "but I don't see that happening", said Mr Smith.

In the context of the Lancaster House talks and the participants, he said Rhodesians might well have to learn to live with their enemies but there was no place for a

marxist government in this country.

The former Prime Minister was addressing an F.F. election meeting attended by a capacity crowd of about 200 whites in the Rusape cinema.

He was speaking in support of the party's candidate for the Mahoni constituency, Mr Norman Tapsen, who is opposed by Mr Chris van der Merwe, an Independent and until recently a member of the Rhodesian Front.

Mr Tapsen told the meeting the white man was still needed in Rhodesia and blacks knew and acknowledged this.

Mr Smith, who was given a standing ovation

when he arrived, said would be dishonest to forecast the future because the white man was no longer in control.

"But I'll give you the facts and we will try to work out how to live with them, no matter how unpalatable they may be."

At the Lancaster House talks, the Government delegation had been divided. But Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe had not.

"That is why the PF won at Lancaster House and that is why we lost at Lancaster House . . ."

CSO: 4420

CHIKEREMA CONCERNED OVER MUZOREWA POLICY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] Mr James Chikerema, leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, has expressed concern at the "policy of drift" which he says is being followed by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa.

In a circular distributed in the suburbs of Salisbury, Mr Chikerema appealed to householders to convey his message to domestic employees--a message which spoke of his intention to invite "all parties of goodwill and who accept democratic principles" to form a government of national reconstruction following a ZDP election victory.

"I know that many of you are deeply worried about the future and that many of you fear the worst in terms of your position in this country as well as for the security of your families, your homes and your property." Mr Chikerema said he had been fortunate in gathering about him "some of the most able men from our black community"; men, who like himself, "are gravely concerned by the policy of drift being followed by the present Prime Minister."

New Life

His party's aim, he said, was to pull the country "out of the pit of war and to breathe new life into the economy so that there will be prosperity and happiness for us all."

To do it, he would need the assistance, advice, and support of those he petitioned in the circular.

The maintenance of high standards and law and order would be paramount, he said, while avoiding "a gross abuse of people's rights" at all costs.

"I hope that you will convey our views to your domestic employees and I hope that you will join me in the task of rebuilding this nation. I promise you that your hand of friendship will never be forgotten, extended as it has been at this most critical time in our lives," the circular said.

ZANLA CONTROL OF DELTA, PRESSURE ON VOTERS ALLEGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Bradberry Blocksidge]

[Text] A web of pressure on 130,000 voters north-east of Salisbury was being controlled by ZANLA forces from the Delta assembly area, a captured terrorist said yesterday.

Before his capture the 23-year-old insurgent was in contact with a platoon commander who left the assembly point to tour the Mtoko and Mrewa districts to give instructions and to receive reports to take back with him.

The man, known by a chimurenga name of Tsi Tsi Tzinotsirira, said he had been instructed by another platoon commander to stay in part of the Mangwende TTL while other forces assembled at Delta, near the Mozambique border.

He was one of nine men given this order.

According to security force officers based at Mtoko, the ZANLA forces inside Delta retain control by using mujibhas to intimidate tribespeople.

The Mujibhas, in turn, are aware of the reprisal threat from the "caretaker" terrorists left in the bush if they disobey or step out of line.

The officers said mujibhas had effectively prevented all other political parties from campaigning in the area, part of which was once regarded as a stronghold of Bishop Muzorewa.

On Wednesday and yesterday Mr Joshua Nkomo cancelled rallies in Mrewa and Mtoko.

Messages were run regularly between Delta and the area, the security force officers said.

The terrorist was captured in January. He was interviewed at a security force base at Mtoko. The officers left the room while he was questioned.

He said the ZANLA forces told to remain outside assembly points were instructed to observe security forces and auxiliaries.

He knew of one occasion when a section commander beat a tribesman. This was contrary to orders, he said.

He said the mujibhas' main role was to patrol villages. Sometimes they took the law into their own hands and intimidated people, although they could be subject to discipline.

Some tribespeople, he said, feared that if they voted for Bishop Muzorewa they would be killed.

Determined

Security force officers in the area said they had many reports that these threats were made by mujibhas running for Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF).

"They are determined to prevent a free and fair election," the officers said.

The mujibhas had told the tribespeople to stay away from other parties' meetings--the UANC, PF, ZANU, ZDP and UNFP were all trying vainly to reach the areas.

But, as a result of the threats, rallies by rival parties over the last three weekends had flopped--some with a handful of people attending, others with none.

The mujibhas had even ordered the rival parties to ask their permission to hold meetings, while staging illegal gatherings themselves.

The officers said young UANC supporters had been beaten up when they tried to campaign and buses hijacked. The local population were ordered to Salisbury en masse when Mr Mugabe returned from Mozambique.

On at least one occasion mujibhas broke up the assembly when UANC workers tried to address a gathering.

"There is no doubt there is some support for ZANU (PF), but other parties are being prevented from putting their point of view," the security force spokesman said.

"These parties are confined to the towns and to fixing posters on the main road."

Tribal systems had been set aside by ZANLA forces, who had appointed political committees in their place.

An officer said: "The terrorists have cached their arms, dressed in civilian clothes, and walk around politicizing, armed with stick grenades.

"These caretaker groups maintain a low profile. But their function is sinister in motivating the mujibhas to exert control over the people. Their presence alone is intimidating."

Security forces have difficulty in establishing the extent of violence and possible murders. The DC said: "One senior tribesman said the shooting has stopped but the killing hasn't."

There is some bitterness that the intimidation began with the release of 850 detainees under martial law--"senior mujibhas"--the officers called them.

Mr Herbert Matika, UANC organizing secretary in the area, was gloomy about his party's chances in the election while the mujibhas were not being brought under control.

"We cannot reach the tribal areas where once we had big support," he said. "We have held meetings with only five or 10 people present. The people say they cannot vote for us because the mujibhas have told them they will be killed."

He said a local woman had been taken from her home in Mtoko after failing to attend the opening of ZANU (PF) offices in the area and is still missing. "I fear she is dead."

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) DENIES MUZOREWA ARMS CLAIM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] The Holland Committee on Southern Africa has "categorically" denied an allegation by Bishop Muzorewa that election material and relief goods for ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front, confiscated by customs at Salisbury airport on January 31, included war material and communist propaganda.

The committee representing nine Dutch and Swedish donor organisations which distributes aid in Southern Africa, said the allegations made in Bulawayo on Saturday were "serious."

The fact that the UANC had information about the cargo raised a "serious question as to who passed on information about the nature of the cargo to the UANC....It can only be Rhodesian or British officials."

Equipment

The committee said in a statement the election material included printing equipment, paper, typewriters, bicycles, tee-shirts, posters, stickers and badges for the PF and ZANU (PF).

A small part of the election material had been "seized" by a Special Branch officer on a temporary order on February 6, the committee said.

The items included six cartons of ZANU (PF) stickers, 1,000 badges and five rolls of posters for the PF.

The donors had taken the matter up with "all the authorities concerned, including the British Government, the British Election Commission and the chairman of the Commonwealth Observer Group."

Inquiry

"We demand a full inquiry at the highest level into these matters, it said.

In a statement yesterday Bishop Muzorewa said his information had come from "most reliable sources."

"There is no question that what appeared on the manifesto as relief supplies, such as clothing, medicines, etc., was vastly different to what was in the consignment.

"Included were communist propaganda and information material which were to have been used by ZANU (PF) during the election campaign."

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) VIEW OF CHURCH ROLE EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Feb 80 p 14

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text] **"WE have had to fight the churches' war for them," Mr Simon Muzenda, vice-president of ZANU (PF), is reported to have told the annual meeting of the Heads of Denominations last week. It was a remark vibrant with reproach. Mr Muzenda held that the Christian Church, while identifying itself with the oppressed, had not "worked for their liberation".**

Such is the stance of a revolutionary form of aberrant Christianity. Not only in the peculiar questions it poses for worshippers of God, but in its broad significance for society, it bodes fearful ill if accepted.

That real revolution, the turning upside down in quick time of institutions formal and informal, cannot succeed without violent compulsion, is a commonplace. Moreover, it appears that the compulsion has to continue indefinitely if the revolution is to endure.

Why is this? Why should it not be possible to alter quickly the bases of social life by persuasion and general consent?

The fact is that, if changes of such scope are to come about peacefully, happenings in human souls and in transactions between them have to take place on such a scale, and in such a complex way, that the process cannot be rapid.

The naive "progressive" grossly underestimates the tendency of society to inertia. The hard-headed revolutionary probably does not.

Recognising that, left to itself, or assisted only by education, an evolutionary process will not change society in his lifetime to the depth he thinks is required, he determines to bring about the change willy-nilly by force — well aware that, having short-circuited the process, he will have to go on using force thereafter to suppress or erode the widespread dissent left in the wake of his violent intervention.

The explanation of his peculiar jargon is to be found here. If he ever did think in terms of the individual, the person, the soul, he can no longer afford to do so. He can retain intellectual control of what he wants to do only if he thinks of people in the aggregate.

Divested

People, who to the sane mind exist as other individuals with as much claim to personal consideration as the individual contemplating them, must cease to exist for him as such. Humanity, viewed through these glasses, he finds not nearly manageable enough.

To be a manageable factor in his mental exercises it must be divested of personality: thus it becomes "the masses" (of which we have heard so frequently lately), "the bourgeoisie", and so on.

It needs to be added that violent revolutionaries are not the only offenders against a peaceful process of change in the inner and outer lives of souls in their role of components of society.

On the view being aired here, while revolution is a matter of trying to go faster than peaceful person-to-person adjustments would allow, reaction or stagnation are a matter of

trying to go slower; and when the brake is forcibly applied those who so apply it may be as culpable as those who would elbow others aside to tread on the accelerator.

Reaction may lead to revolution; revolution, for that matter, has often led to reaction.

How is society to avoid either walking so slowly that it fails to get anywhere or running so fast that it trips itself up?

It needs something that is both a pace-setter and a governor of pace, and this commentator thinks it found it long ago in the form of religion.

Providence

Paradoxically, to the extent that religion is treated as a means to that social end, it may not do the work, or may do it for only a limited time, lasting no longer than it takes for the fraud to be discovered.

If it is treated as a life-embracing end in itself, however, it incidentally does the work, slowly or fast, here or there, to this extent or that, in God's perfect providence joined with our imperfect wills and energies.

With the greatest respect to other creeds, I think it unlikely that a better pace-setter and governor of pace is to be found than that offered by Jesus: Primarily, love God with all your heart, soul and mind; secondarily but inseparably, love your neighbour as yourself.

The Christian Church in this country has failed to do these things perfectly. We do not need Mr Musenda's word for that. In its worship it constantly admits it. But in the light of the Gospel it knows better than Mr Musenda what it ought to do, and better than he what it ought not. It also has a different and better vision of "liberation".

Evil deeds

There exists a theological concept of "the just war". ZANLA's "war" cannot possibly be squeezed into it. Whatever political change that "war" helped to bring about — yet there had been, on occasion, political alternatives to violence — it has consisted of a host of evil deeds which no end could possibly justify in the light of the meaning of love according to Christ, who prescribes not abstract love projected into some ideal State but love of actual neighbour here and now.

ZANU (PF) 'BLOODBATH' STATEMENT CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

SPOKESMEN for the UANC and the ZDP yesterday criticised a statement on Sunday by ZANU (PF) election director Mr Eddison Zvobgo threatening a "bloodbath" if Mr Robert Mugabe's party was banned from taking part in the election in any province.

Mr Zvobgo made the threat in an interview with the BBC in which he was reacting to the curbs placed on a fellow party official, Mr Enos Nkala, by the Governor, Lord Soames, on Sunday.

The national chairman of the UANC, Mr Francis Zindoga, said in a statement that Mr Zvobgo's threat was "nothing more than another attempt on the part of ZANU (PF) to use a different method of intimidation".

Mr Zindoga said the outburst was a direct threat to the authority of the Governor.

"Lord Soames cannot allow his authority to be challenged in this way, nor can he allow himself or the people of this country to be subjected to this type of blatant intimidation.

"I consider it is now

the duty of the Governor to put Mr Zvobgo and ZANU (PF), since he is their spokesman, in their place . . . by initiating appropriate action under the powers at his disposal," Mr Zindoga said.

The general secretary of the ZDP, Mr E. Zhuwarara, asked if Mr Zvobgo had reflected on "whose blood would flow" in the fresh outbreak of the war now being threatened by ZANU (PF). Mr Zhuwarara suggested it would not be the blood of the "British imperialists" but that of Mr Zvobgo's own people.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL VIOLENCE HIT, ZANU (PF) MEN SENTENCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] The time was coming when courts would send to prison first offenders who committed politically motivated acts of violence, a Harare magistrate, Mr L. A. Donnelly, said before passing sentences on five ZANU (PF) supporters yesterday.

He advised parents and political parties not to involve youngsters in politics.

Before the court were Enock Masodza and a youth jointly charged with assaulting UANC supporters who were on their way to a meeting in the Glen View area on February 2.

Masodza was given five years, two of which were suspended, and the youth 18 months, nine of which were suspended, plus eight cuts.

For assaulting two UANC supporters, Amos Makosa and a youth were each sentenced to 18 months, with nine suspended. The court heard that the two were attacked on a poultry farm in the Highlands area on Sunday.

Another 18-year-old youth was sentenced to two years, both suspended for intimidating a UANC supporter.

A statement of agreed facts said the youth overheard two UANC supporters talking about the UANC's rally in Bulawayo on Sunday. After one of them left the youth approached the other and asked him where his friend lived.

Throw Grenade

The youth then went to the house and told the UANC member that if he did not change his allegiance to ZANU (PF) he would throw a grenade into his house.

Five members of the Patriotic Front were found not guilty and acquitted by the magistrate, Mr Chris Greenland, the five were said to have intimidated two UANC members in the Mufakose area.

The acquittal was the result of a separate issue in which the magistrate ruled inadmissible a Police warned-and cautioned statement that had been challenged by the accused.

They pleaded not guilty.

The five--Michael Maunganidze (28) and four youths were represented by Mr Chanetsa of Scanlen and Holderness.

CSO: 4420

FORMER ZANU (PF) DETAINEES SWITCH PARTIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] The former ZANU (PF) detainees yesterday spelled out their party affiliations for the election at the end of the month--27 have joined the Patriotic Front and 37 have become members of ZANU.

A spokesman for the ZANU (PF) dissidents, who returned from detention in Mozambique on January 28, said the group had split its affiliations because "it had been discovered that no common basis existed for forging a single national front in the limited time before the election."

The split in the group aligns the military-orientated dissidents with Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front while the political elements are now firmly connected to ZANU, led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

The spokesman, Mr Dzinashe Machingura, said despite the split in the group the dissidents hoped to "share the noble ideal of national unity" and "would ceaselessly work for its realisation though we may operate from different platforms."

While they had sounded out all parties contesting the election one in particular--ZANU (PF)--failed to heed their call.

"It is to be regretted that the leader of ZANU (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe, failed to respond to the call for unity under the Patriotic Front made by Mr Joshua Nkomo. We on our part had also made similar appeals for unity to ZANU (PF), both before and after our arrest (in Mozambique) and subsequently following our recent release, but all to no avail," said Mr Machingura.

Power

"The unification of ZAPU and ZANU under the banner of the Patriotic Front would have provided an absolute guarantee of victory for the broad masses of the people of Zimbabwe and paved the way for peace and stability after the elections."

The detainees' spokesman said that there is no place today for those intent upon securing power by force.

"Continued military hostilities in violation of the Lancaster House agreement cannot but be only in the service of the narrow interest of subordinating the indomitable will of the people to the service of power groups interested only in propelling themselves into power by violent means."

Peace

Mr Machingura said national unity could not be achieved without reconciling the Patriotic Front and Rhodesian armed forces. "Continued hostility can only be to the advantage of the enemies of peace and stability."

To this end he called for "a speedy understanding on the formation of a national army as the surest way of preempting the holocaust that could befall Zimbabwe after independence."

"The people of Zimbabwe, black and white, have had enough of the war and now want peace. Zimbabwe needs peace and political stability if national confidence and economic prosperity are to become a reality for the good of all," concluded Mr Machingura.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL REPORTS N. MATABELELAND UNSAFE FOR TRAVEL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] Bulawayo. There were up to 200 outlaws in some districts of northern Matabeleland where it was unsafe for people to travel or to hold political meetings, Mr Charles Chadwick, a provincial election supervisor, said here yesterday.

He said the situation in the districts changed from day to day, as the outlaws tended to move around a lot.

"Party officials have spoken to our district election supervisors about their concern, but no one has come along with a specific case of intimidation.

"Intimidation covers a wide variety of activity, from pulling down posters to a sort of general dread of what will happen if the election doesn't go a particular way.

"In some cases there have been extremely violent threats made and people feel their lives are in danger. But again, I must repeat, no specific cases have been passed on to us.

"That there is intimidation of all kinds there can be no doubt. If we hear of anything we discuss it with Police who are there to take the necessary action," he said.

Mr Chadwick said that in the four weeks he had been in Bulawayo, the number of cases of intimidation had remained constant.

Asked if these incidents will find a place in his report on whether the election was free and fair, he said:

"In our view, there are certain parts of Matabeleland north where all parties have not been able to canvas. Obviously, this will be reflected in what we finally say. It would be foolish of us now to reach some kind of verdict without having all the evidence.

Secret Vote

"The district election supervisors have been here 10 days and are only now coming to grips with the problems."

He said they were emphasising the secrecy of the vote.

"The intimidator loses if the person intimidated believes his or her vote is secret. That can be the only answer to intimidation," said Mr Chadwick.

District election supervisors were taking the initiative and calling officials of all parties together for meetings to discuss how to improve relations, and to convince them that intimidation was a bad thing, he said.

CSO: 4420

ZANU OFFICIAL CALLS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] The Governor, Lord Soames, is beginning to create conditions for a free and fair election by some firm measures, the ZANU director of elections, Dr Masipula Sithole, said yesterday.

But the measures cannot be expected to produce the desired results within a fortnight, he added in a renewed call for the postponement of the elections.

Dr Sithole said the poll this month should be postponed by two months to enable political parties to take advantage of the new atmosphere being created.

"The overriding goal in the exercise the Governor is presiding over is not just to hold an election but to hold free and fair elections that will result in a stable democratic government in this country."

Dr Sithole added: "Under the present conditions and timetable, the election results will represent the fear and not the free wish of the people."

The amount of intimidation and political violence rampant throughout the country could hardly be regarded as being conducive to conditions for free and fair elections.

Concerned

All political parties were concerned about the level of intimidation and political violence that is rife in both the countryside and urban areas.

"The Governor must realise that it would be careless and irresponsible if the timetable set for these elections was to be considered more imperative than the conditions for holding these elections.

"Unless conditions for a free and fair poll are sufficiently present, a democratic government cannot result from them," Dr Sithole said.

MCNALLY SAYS BLACK PARTIES WILL MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] At an election meeting in a Salisbury hotel last night, the independent candidate for Mount Pleasant, Mr Nick McNally, said whites had every prospect of living peacefully and prosperously under a new black coalition government.

Mr McNally, who is leader of the National Unifying Force, is opposing the RF candidate and the Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen.

Predicting that no single black party would win enough seats to form a government on its own, he told the audience of about 100: "We will almost certainly have a coalition government which will mean not having a marxist one."

Anxiety by both Zambia and Mozambique to see Rhodesia remain stable was not a philanthropic attitude but provided the only solution for their own serious economic depression.

"These countries are strongly in favour of preserving the sophisticated economic infrastructure of this country of which the white population is an integral part. Therefore those countries will actively discourage any attempt to penalise the white community.

"I am confident that whites have every prospect of being able to live peacefully and prosperously under a new black government."

Not wanting to "mince words about the Rhodesian Front," he said the party had once had principles--preserving racial discrimination and maintaining white rule forever. Those had gone and Mr Ian Smith admitted he did not like his new principles.

Camouflage

"But the RF has no new principles--it has just put on a coat of camouflage over the old ones and is still the same old white supremacist group in disguise."

Mr McNally told one questioner that if he was elected he would move with the moderates but refrain from associating himself with an extremist party.

There now had to be reconciliation rather than recriminations.

"Mr Joshua Nkomo will be seen in a new light by the white people of this country. He will make a major contribution and surprise them all in the future.

CSO: 4420

ANDERSEN PRESSES GOVERNOR TO ACT AGAINST MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] **THE "Mugabe marxist menace" must be cut down to size if there was to be a fair result in the election, the Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen, said in Salisbury yesterday.**

Intimidation could be removed only if the credibility of the intimidators' threats could be removed. Mr Andersen told a National Affairs Association meeting.

He said people were being threatened with a continuation of the war if ZANU (PF) did not win the election. It was possible for this to happen because of the number of men outside the assembly points, and because those in them, left them and returned at will, still armed. This must be stopped, he said.

"Why is there a need for intimidation if they believe they have the support of the masses? One doesn't act that way unless there is a nervous-

ness that it is necessary.

"Intimidation can be contained if adequate steps are taken. It was contained in the last election and that was remarkably successful, bearing in mind the circumstances which prevailed.

"The Governor has growled. But we want to see that the British bulldog has teeth and will bite," Mr Andersen said, in demanding that the Governor, Lord Soames, take strong action to halt intimidation.

He said he did not think there was likely to be a clear winner among the black parties. "It is almost certain that there will be a division of seats among them, and a coalition will have to be formed."

He said it would be preferable to see a coalition between Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Nkomo. He denied the Rhodesian Front was "courting" Mr Nkomo but said that his policies were preferable to Mr Mugabe's.

The Rhodesian Front would act with any democratically elected party. "The Rhodesian Front has a role to play and will play it. It has adapted to changing circumstances and will continue to do so.

"Its most important role will be as representative of the white community, although it is concerned not solely with the white community. It will be concerned to keep the country stable, viable, Christian and democratic," said Mr Andersen.

CANDIDATE ASKS FOR TRIAL ADJOURNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

A CANDIDATE in the general election, Mr Langton Madziwana (33), yesterday asked a Salisbury Magistrates' Court to adjourn his trial on two counts of theft by conversion until after the election as he was busy campaigning.

The magistrate, Mr I. Waldeck, granted Mr Madziwana's request and remanded him until March 7.

The Crown has alleged that while employed by Anlahy Estate Agents (Pvt) Ltd, Mr Madziwana received \$1 000 from a Mr Reginald Chiwundura on July 7 last year as a deposit for a house Mr Chiwundura wanted to buy.

OWN USE

Mr Madziwana did not account for this money to Anlahy Estate Agents but converted it to his own use, the Crown alleged.

The Crown also alleged that the same thing happened with another \$1 000 deposit for a house Mr Madziwana is alleged to have received from a Mr Sigauke on July 28 last year.

Both Mr Chiwundura and Mr Sigauke did not get the houses for which they had paid deposits, the court was told.

Mr Madziwana pleaded not guilty to both counts. Admitting receiving both amounts, he said he had done so as an intermediary between buyer and seller in a private sale and that this did not involve the Anlahy Estate Agents.

COMMISSION

He said the house sellers did not want their sales negotiated through the company because they did not wish to pay the "high" commission the company would charge.

He received the \$1 000 from Mr Chiwundura on behalf of a Mr Chikata, the house seller, who later cancelled the sale and refunded \$800 to Mr Chiwundura. Mr Chikata was also willing to refund the balance of \$200, he said, and added that he was prepared to pay the \$200 to Mr Chiwundura and then recover it from Mr Chikata.

In Mr Sigauke's case, he said, he had given the \$1 000 to the seller, a Mr Chimiao, and the question of the acquisition of a house or possible refund was for the two men to settle.

The court heard that Mr Chimiao could not be located.

Mr H. Simpson appeared for the Crown.

PF, UANC PACT RULED OUT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

A COALITION between the Patriotic Front and the UANC before or after the election is out, one of Mr Joshua Nkomo's senior officials, Mr Daniel Madzimbamuto, said in Salisbury yesterday.

At a news conference, he described the idea of a pact between the two parties as "anathema", but added that he was not committing his party.

"As far as we are concerned, whether before or after the election, I can't see an alliance in any form with the UANC. As the situation stands at the moment, it is not possible that we can align with the UANC," said Mr Madzimbamuto.

But the PF publicity secretary, Mr Willie Musarurwa, told the same Press conference that a coalition was not pre-determined but something "expedient".

PREDICTION

Predicting at least 80 seats for the PF in the next Parliament, Mr Madzimbamuto, the deputy secretary for foreign affairs and director of election campaign organisation, criticised the auxiliary forces.

Mr Madzimbamuto said auxiliaries "arrested" 30 PF supporters at Goromonzi and 35 at Chikwakwa. But a Police spokesman said the 30 had been arrested by Police on suspicion of holding an illegal procession. They were all released on Thursday, he added.

The spokesman added: "We have no knowledge of 35 people being arrested by security force auxiliaries in Chikwakwa and being taken to Goromonzi Police station."

Mr Madzimbamuto claimed the auxiliaries were "given almost showers of blessing by the

Herald, a public institution that is supposed to serve the nation".

AUXILIARIES

He said only the Governor, Lord Soames, the UANC and the Herald were not opposed to the activities of the auxiliaries, and added: "The auxiliaries are the worst campaigners for Musorewa. He will not get any votes in the areas where they are operating because of what they are doing."

Both Mr Madzimbamuto and Mr Musarurwa strongly criticised the handling of the return of refugees from Zambia and condemned the action by the authorities in sending some back to Zambia and detaining others.

They said the Police should not be involved in the repatriation exercise which they said was being conducted in violation of the Lancaster House agreement.

CSO: 4420

PARTIES AGREE TO SIGN ELECTION PLEDGE CHARTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] **ALL nine parties contesting the general election at the end of the month have agreed to sign a charter pledging themselves to a peaceful election campaign, free of intimidation, violence and interference.**

The document was presented to the parties by the Governor, Lord Soames, at an Election Council meeting in Salisbury on Tuesday.

The party delegates to the council were asked to return yesterday with the document signed by their respective leaders.

Sources in Salisbury said last night all nine parties had agreed to sign the charter but that the UANC had not formally done so.

The source explained that Bishop Muzorewa

was in Bulawayo electioneering and would sign the document as soon as he returned to Salisbury.

The rededication to the Lancaster House Agreement is linked to the Governor's ordinance this week which has given Lord Soames new powers to curb political violence and intimidation.

The charter consists of nine separate documents, identical except that each party has made an individual pledge to ensure that their supporters desist from intimidation, whether it be influencing people how to vote or interfering with the free campaigning of other parties.

Each leader has also assured the people of the country they need have no fear of voting for the party of their choice as the ballot was secret.

The document read: "In signing the Report of the Constitutional Conference held at Lancaster House in London from September to December 1979, the

delegations participating in the conference solemnly undertook to campaign peacefully and without intimidation and to renounce the use of force for political ends.

"I (name of party leader), leader of (name of party) party participating in the elections and represented on the Election Council, hereby renew my party's commitment to campaign peacefully and without intimidation.

"As a party we call upon all persons who support us to desist from any activities designed to influence voting by threats of force; and to desist also from interference with the ability of other parties to campaign freely, to hold meetings and to put their case to the electorate.

"As leader of the party I assure the citizens of this country that the ballot is secret and that voters should vote without fear for the party of their choice."

NKOMO PLEDGE ON NEW ARMY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

SINOIA.

THE nucleus of a Zimbabwe army composed of members of the security forces and guerrillas will start taking shape "within the next few days", Mr Joshua Nkomo said here yesterday.

The Patriotic Front leader said the British were now in favour of the idea which, he added, they had rejected at the Lancaster House constitutional conference.

"Within the next few — not weeks now days — we must see the beginning of a nucleus of a Zimbabwe army. It is essential for the peace of the country," he said.

Mr Nkomo did not say whose guerrillas would be included in the nucleus army, which he has been calling for since his return, but he mentioned that during the London conference it had been suggested to the British that the army should include the security forces

and ZIPRA and ZANLA guerrillas.

Both wings of the PF had wanted to see the army set up before the elections so that the people could be assured that the war was over by seeing "the people against whom we fought working with us".

Mr Nkomo was speaking in Chinholi football ground to a crowd estimated by Police at 8 000 and by party officials at between 10 000 and 12 000.

He hit out at intimidation, and warned voters that politicians threatening them with death if they did not vote for them were dangerous and ought to be kept out of power "because when they are in power they are going to do worse things".

As women ululated and men roared applause, Mr Nkomo urged the crowd to study the various leaders vying for power to see if any was a potential Amin.

He added: "Don't impose an Amin on yourselves. Amin terrorised Uganda, but he was not elected. An Amin chosen by you will be a most dangerous Amin."

The people of Zimbabwe

had before them "a golden opportunity" to choose a government that recognised that people were human beings, he added.

The white man could not be blamed for what would befall the country if a dangerous man was elected to power, because the whites were just watching the blacks choose a future government.

CHOICE

The Patriotic Front would have wanted the whites — because they are not spectators — to take part in the choice of a future government, but the British had refused, he said.

However, steps would be taken soon after independence to set up a common voters' roll so that all the people of Zimbabwe had an equal right to elect their government, said Mr Nkomo.

He called for co-operation between his supporters and the Police.

All ZIPRA fighters not yet in assembly points should make their way there immediately, because they were violating the party's instructions, the PF leader added.

CSO: 4420

BRITISH OBSERVER TEAM ARRIVAL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 13

[Text]

A TEAM of 20 official election observers sent by the British Government arrived in Salisbury on Monday.

The group, including personalities in the British foreign service and local government, yesterday plunged into a series of meetings during which it was briefed on the election and security situation.

An observer team of 10 MPs from the House of Commons is expected on Saturday.

The official British Government delegation now in the country consists of Sir Glyn Jones, former Governor of Nyasaland; Sir Francis Loyd, former Commissioner for Swaziland; Sir Stephen Oliver, former High Commissioner to Sierra Leone; Sir Denis Wright, former Ambassador to Ethiopia; Sir John Moreton, former High Commissioner to Malta; the former Governor-General of Sierra Leone, Sir Maurice Dorman; Sir Alan Campbell, another former Ambassador to Ethiopia; Sir Edgar Una-

worth, former Chief Justice of Nyasaland; Professor Ronald Robinson, a renowned historian and fellow of Balliol College, Oxford University; Professor Kenneth Kirkwood, professor of race relations at Oxford University; the pre-vice chancellor of Oxford University, Sir Edgar Trevor Williams; Sir Stanley Fingland, the High Commissioner to Kenya; Sir John Johnston, former High Commissioner to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Sir Martin Le Queene, former High Commissioner to Nigeria; Sir Lawrence Pumphrey, former High Commissioner to Zambia; Mr J. T. Brockbank; Mr R. E. Wainwright; Mr H. Crossley; Mr A. Campbell and Mr P. Boyce.

A spokesman said the group was in Rhodesia "to observe rather than supervise or monitor the election".

MILITIA WORK TO RESTORE TRIBAL FACILITIES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

MILITIAMEN—locally recruited security force auxiliaries—are restoring tribal facilities in the Beitbridge area. Through their efforts tribesmen have earned almost \$1 000 000 in the last few months through cattle sales.

Volunteers from the protected villages in the district, the militia have been in operation for the past nine months, protecting their own people and starting to repair the immense amount of damage done in the TTLs by the war.

In an interview in Beit Bridge the District Commissioner, Mr Lew Watson, and a security force spokesman said the militia were "doing a tremendous amount of good work."

Sleeping with their families in the PV compounds at night, the militia on day-shift report to the keep strong-point every morning.

Their duties include, said one keep commander, guarding locals as they go about their chores such as collecting firewood outside the PV, patrolling the surrounds of the keeps, doing guard duty

and repairing and checking roads for landmines. But one of their most fruitful tasks has been protecting the villagers while they round up their cattle from the TTLs in which they have been roaming for months.

To the 10 500 tribesmen living in five keeps in the district, a sale late last year was their first opportunity, because of the war, to earn any money for the year.

The tribesmen, mostly Venda, are traditionally cattle farmers, Mr Watson said.

At the sale the Cold Storage Commission bought 5 289 head at an average of \$40 a beast, while 6 905 cattle were sold at another sale last month.

In Bulawayo, the general manager of the CSC, Mr Tony Hall, said last month's sale "represents

a resumption of normal sales but the quantity is larger because of the need to sell."

The cattle are kept in quarantine at a feed-lot near Beitbridge. The District Commissioner said that if it were not for the efforts of the militia, it would have been "virtually impossible" for the tribesmen to collect their cattle from the TTLs.

The ceasefire in the area has been largely successful but the militia continue their duties as normal.

The security spokesman said: "It is in the district... is bitterly opposed to the protected villages, which became operational in mid-1978."

"Before the ceasefire, the militia picked up a total of 15 landmines by their road patrols. Before they began clearing the roadways, up to two vehicles a week were being blasted."

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH DEFENDS ROLE OF WHITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

RHODESIAN WHITES still had an important role to play in their country's political future and the Rhodesian Front was still their best representative, the Minister without Portfolio, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday.

Speaking to about 200 people at an RF meeting in Marandellas, Mr Smith denied charges made earlier in the week by an independent white candidate for the Makoni constituency that the RF was "split down the middle" and would disintegrate before the war was out.

There was no division within the party. Stories that the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, was heading a faction opposed to his leadership were false, he said.

If whites could shake off the defeatist attitude some had developed that assumed black majority rule meant the end of everything they had worked for, then they could continue to have

influence here, he said. Whites could counter the intimidation now rampant in the country by influencing black voters to put a democratic government into office.

"Our assessment is that we are going to find our black people very willing to work with us. We must make sure that they get the truth, that they are not misled," he said.

"We have got to ensure that we do not end up with a Marxist government."

In response to a question pointing out that such white influence probably would not be felt in the tribal trust lands, he said that the damage wrought by intimidation there was already done.

"Perhaps we can hold, perhaps we can improve

marginally. But, make no mistake, the election will be riddled with intimidation."

Some improvement could be expected just prior to the polls because all the security forces would be called up as they had been in the last election, Mr Smith said.

Whites should realise that their contributions and value to the country were recognised by many black politicians who did not want Rhodesia to go the way of such countries as Zambia and Tanzania.

"If half of the whites go, I don't think it would be worth it for the other half (to stay). So let's keep them here and let's keep up their morale. It is going to be tough, but you never solve a problem by running away from it."

CSO: 4420

DAYAL DENIES BEING MUGABE'S GUEST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 80 p 2

[Excerpt] **THE Commonwealth Observer Group has strongly denied that the group's chairman, Mr Rajeshwar Dayal attended a ZANU (PF) rally in Gwelo as a "guest of honour" of Mr Robert Mugabe.**

The allegation was made in a letter published in The Sunday Mail yesterday.

The observer group's media adviser Mr Derek Ingram said yesterday that, as part of their work in acquainting themselves with the election process, members of the group have been observing a number of political rallies of all the parties.

"Following a ZANU (PF) rally in Gwelo observed by the group, a totally inaccurate story is circulating to the effect that Mr Dayal attended the meeting as a guest of honour of Mr Robert Mugabe and was seated

near him.

"The facts are that Mr Dayal has not yet visited Gwelo. The observer at the rally was Mr Justice Crabbe, of Ghana.

"The group can only attend political rallies as observers and as such they usually sit with the Press — appropriately, since the Press are also observers.

"In this instance the Press sat on the steps leading to the platform from which Mr Mugabe spoke. Mr Justice Crabbe was not seated near Mr Mugabe, nor was he there at Mr Mugabe's invitation."

DISCUSSIONS

The group spent 64 hours yesterday in discussions and "an exchange of views" on what they had seen on visits to half the electoral districts in the country in the past few days.

"The marathon meeting was the longest yet held by the group," said Mr Ingram. "There was considerable discussion about intimidation of all forms."

He said the group was also hoping to arrange a meeting with Bishop Muzorewa within the next few days.

CSO: 4420

SEARCH FOR MUGABE CAR BLAST INSTIGATORS CONTINUES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ARMY trackers are still on the trail of those responsible for the high explosive blast believed to have been intended to kill the ZANU (PF) leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, near Fort Victoria on Sunday.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Fort Victoria, Mr William Hamilton, said yesterday the tracks of people running through the bush were followed in a northerly direction, but were lost on the tarred surface of the road to the Elumoto Tribal Trust Land.

"We don't know how many there were," he said. "Manpower is still deployed."

DETONATION

The charge—40 kg of high explosive—was fired by "a command detonation" from about 100 metres, he said.

"We followed the electric wire for its length—about 100 metres. It led off from the Airport Road into the bush."

Mr Mugabe's car drove over the spot as he and

party officials travelling in convoy headed towards Fort Victoria airport from a rally in the town.

The car following with party officials was hit by the blast which tore a huge hole in the tarred road. Four people in the car were hurt.

Mr Hamilton said it was the blast, and not an ambush, that shattered the rear window of the last car in the convoy. "There was no ambush," he said.

Early this morning, Fort Victoria Council sent a road grader to the scene of the explosion, and made a deviation around the huge three-metre deep hole.

The Town Clerk, Mr F. J. Rapson, said: "It is not just a case of filling in the hole. The explosive device was placed in a culvert and that has been wrecked. We will need a new culvert."

Repairs should not take much longer than a week, he said.

● Rhodesian security forces were last night accused by Mr Mugabe of being responsible for the blast.

ZANU (PF) OFFICIAL IMPLICATED IN PRIEST'S DEATH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

A ZANU (PF) chairman in the Zimuto TTL has been accused of playing a major role leading to the deaths early this month of a Roman Catholic priest and a lay preacher from Gokomere Mission near Fort Victoria.

The allegations were made in the Fort Victoria Magistrates' court yesterday when two men, Mr Phillip Charambira and Mr Amos Chiveto, appeared on remand on charges of murdering Father Raymond Machikicho and Mr Edison Madzsekedza on February 1.

The two men were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody.

A spokesman for Police General Headquarters in Salisbury yesterday refused details of the public prosecutor's address to the court.

The prosecutor said

when Father Machikicho and Mr Madzsekedza were on their way by cycle to Denje church in the area, they were stopped by the local ZANU (PF) chairman at Mujakachi kraal who accused them of being "sell-outs" and sent someone to call the terrorists.

"A short while later, four ZANLA terrorists arrived and briefly interrogated the deceased before ordering the mujibhas at the beer drink to assault the deceased."

When two senior ZANLA commanders arrived they instructed 15 mujibhas to cut sticks and kill the two men.

It was then decided a note should be left at the scene implicating Security Force Auxiliaries in the murder, the prosecution said.

CS0: 4420

GRENADE KILLS ZANU (PF) MAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

A ZANU (PF) official for the Chipinga district Mr Sango Tafirenyika and his wife, Florence, were killed and another woman was seriously injured when four communist-made grenades were thrown into a house in Gaza, Chipinga, during the early hours of Saturday morning.

The incident was confirmed in a Combined Operations Headquarters communique yesterday, although the dead man was not reported to be a ZANU (PF) official.

The full text of the communique said:

"Combined Operations Headquarters reports that at about 1.30 a.m. on Saturday, four communist-manufactured grenades were thrown into a house in Gaza township, Chipinga, resulting in the

deaths of two people and serious injury to a third.

"The two people killed were Mr Sango Tafirenyika and his wife, Mrs Florence Sithole Tafirenyika. The injured person, a woman, is in hospital.

"The murder is reported of Mr Sam Mnengwe Nkomo, who was killed by ZANLA terrorists at his village in the Semukwe Tribal Trust Land on Saturday morning.

"There have been 11 contacts with ZANLA and one with ZIPRA, resulting in the deaths of one ZIPRA and 13 ZANLA terrorists. Two collaborators have been killed, and a black woman has been killed in crossfire.

"Eleven ZANLA and two ZIPRA elements have been captured.

"In the south east, a

member of the security forces on leave was abducted by eight ZANLA collaborators on Thursday afternoon. After being tied up and assaulted, he was taken before a local ZANU (PF) committee and questioned.

"He was told by the committee that he was to be taken to a ZANLA terrorist base camp where he would be killed. On route to the base, he escaped and reported to security forces. The matter is being investigated.

"On Friday afternoon, a group of some 60 armed ZIPRA men arrived at a village in the Kachuta Tribal Trust Land. They accused the inhabitants of supporting ZANLA elements and severely assaulted a male resident before leaving."

CSO: 4420

SFA INTIMIDATION ALLEGATIONS PROBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 8

[Text]

ALLEGATIONS of intimidation levelled against security force auxiliaries in the Chipinga area were not as serious as they were made out to be, a British election supervisor in the district, Mr Kenneth Wright, said in Chipinga this week.

Mr Wright said in an interview that as the auxiliaries were under the direct control of the District Commissioner, Mr Dir du Plooy, and were recruited from protected villages, trained and deployed back to their homes, charges of them being involved in intimidation were probably exaggerated.

There had been two incidents of intimidation in the last 10 days, he said. A ZANU party truck had been blown up with a terrorist device and the home of the local ZANU (PF) vice-president had been attacked with grenades. Police were investigating both incidents. Other than that, the election campaign in Chipinga had been generally good, he said. Up to Monday, about 30 political meetings had been held, all of them peacefully.

NOMINAL

The main parties campaigning in Chipinga were ZANU and the

UANC while "the Patriotic Front and ZANU (PF) have put in a nominal appearance but mainly on an Umtali basis".

Mr Wright said if there were any complaints of unfair tactics these would be referred to the Police or to the District Commissioner. Since most of the population in the immediate area lived either in protected villages or established estates he felt the chances of intimidation were reduced.

However, he said, infiltration and intimidation went together and that there was "no doubt" that a certain amount occurred in the lower regions of sub-JOC Chipinga.

Referring to assembly point Golf, he said: "If there are people moving out of assembly points they are moving into the PV and I suppose they are exercising a certain amount of undue influence."

"If they went to the Police and said they wanted to hold a meeting then that would be fine but as far as I know

that has not been done," he said.

He and a colleague, who was working in the Chisumbanje area, aimed to visit almost every PV, estate and township in the area before polling day.

ACTIVE

A senior Police spokesman in sub-JOC Chipinga said both direct and indirect intimidation was continuing in the sub-JOC. He estimated that several hundred ZANLA forces were still active and were responsible for "standard" acts of terrorism including killings, beatings and threats.

Indirectly, the mujibha element, although no worse than before, was still operating "on the terrorists' behalf".

The spokesman said that as things stood it would be very unlikely that a free and fair election could be held.

Both terrorists and mujibhas were "prevailing on the natural superstition of the locals".

The only way to combat the problem was to make it absolutely apparent to tribespeople that their vote was a secret.

Referring to farm attacks and landmine incidents, he said "all overt incidents of terrorism have declined but the terrorist has swung his activities to politicising and undercover operations directed at the locals".

TEN ZANLA MEN DIE, SECURITY FORCES INJURED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

TEN ZANLA men and one collaborator have been killed in 11 clashes with security forces. Combined Operations Headquarters reported in a communique yesterday.

Eight of the men and the collaborator died in one shoot-out.

Ten of the clashes were with ZANLA and one with ZIPRA.

After one battle security forces tracked the gunmen to assembly point Foxtrot.

Tracks of another gang, which staged an ineffective attack on Madziwa Mine, led to the boundary of assembly point Bravo.

Twelve ZANLA, three ZIPRA and five collaborators have been captured.

Quantities of weapons and equipment have been found.

The mass intimidation of tribesmen is continuing.

The Tjolotjo Tribal Trust Land an armed ZIPRA gang went to a kraal and accused three men of being "sellouts". They then beat them with rifle butts.

A gang, believed to be the same ZIPRA men, went to another Tjolotjo village and warned people they would be killed if they failed to vote for the Patriotic Front.

Security forces have found five anti-personnel mines and two landmines.

Two landmines were detonated by security force vehicles. There were no casualties.

An informed source said that three security force members were wounded.

CSO: 4420

JOC CONFIRMS TANGENT AREA TERRORISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

TERRORISM in the Tangent area is now almost as prevalent as before the ceasefire, a spokesman for the local JOC said here yesterday.

Reports received during the weekend say one terrorist was killed and seven captured, weapons and ammunition have been recovered and intimidation is rampant particularly in the Tjolotjo Tribal Trust Land.

A ZANLA terrorist was shot dead on Sunday evening at 6.30 on Eagle Vulture Mine near Colleen Bawn after he ignored a Police call to halt.

He was located by Police after he had robbed a man, the JOC Tangent spokesman said.

Two ZANLA terrorists were arrested on Friday in the Godhlawayo TTL near Gwanda by Police who were acting on information provided by tribesmen. Another was arrested the same day in Mpopoma. Their weapons have been recovered.

Two more ZANLA terrorists, who were not armed, were arrested by Police on Saturday in the Bulawayo area.

INFORMATION

One was arrested at 10 a.m. at the Mzilikazi country bus terminus and the other several hours later at the Thorngrove Cenga Cenga bus terminus.

"Police were acting on information received," said the spokesman. "The reason for these people being in town is not known."

On Thursday morning, Police came into contact in Lupane TTL with an armed terrorist who responded to their call to lay down his weapon.

He indicated a group of three terrorists nearby who opened fire on the Police when they called on them to do the same. One was wounded when Police returned fire but the others escaped.

"Interrogation of the captured revealed they were all members of a group that left assembly point Mike on February 6 to visit their kraals," the spokesman said.

Security force auxiliaries found two landmines, both laid about a week

ago, in the Diti TTL near Beitbridge on Friday. They also found 10 kg of unstable plastic explosive in the same area.

Towards midnight on Friday, three men posing as terrorists approached a guard at a store in the Lupane TTL.

One man was armed. They instructed the guard to call the store owner and while he was away they disappeared. Nothing was stolen from the store.

At the end of last week, 23 terrorists armed with AKs and wearing civilian clothing accused three tribesmen in a kraal in Tjolotjo TTL of being "sell-outs".

After assaulting the men with their rifle butts, the terrorists warned tribesmen in the kraal they would be killed if they did not vote for the Patriotic Front.

"It appears the terrorists are systematically visiting kraals in Tjolotjo and using intimidation to get votes for the PF," the spokesman said.

FORMER PM TODD CHARGED WITH AIDING TERRORISTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Feb 80 p 1

[Excerpts]

FORMER Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Garfield Todd, arrested by Police yesterday and later remanded out of custody on charges of allegedly assisting terrorists and failing to report their presence, said last night he was sure the Governor, Lord Soames, had intervened to help secure his release.

The drama began yesterday morning when Mr Todd left his Shabani ranch to see the Police in the village and talk to them about the principal of a nearby school who had been arrested.

His wife, Mrs Grace Todd, said he came back to the ranch at about 10 a.m. escorted by armed Policemen in civilian clothes, one white officer and one black security man.

"They took him back to Shabani, where he appeared before a magistrate and was charged under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

At Shabani prison Mr Todd asked for bail, but Police opposed it.

OPPOSED

Assistant Commissioner T. M. Oati, the Provincial Criminal Investigation Officer, Midlands Province then told the Press that Mr Todd was being remanded in custody until February 22.

He said that Mr Todd was not represented in court as there "was no time for that". Mr Oati added that bail was opposed by the Crown. He did not know what the grounds of the opposition were "other than the gravity of the alleged offence".

The charges were not put in court to Mr Todd, nor was he asked to indicate his plea, according to reports.

After his first appearance in court Mr Todd was taken to the Shabani jail and told to put on prison clothes.

"I was just getting into them — they were too small for me — and my own clothes and watch were taken from me," he said later.

"Then a detective-inspector came in and said I could put my own clothes back on as I was to appear again before the magistrate."

Back in the Magistrates' Court barely an hour after his first appearance, Mr Todd was told that he would be remanded out of custody.

"I returned home at 12 noon to reassure my wife Grace," he said. "The only thing I had to do was to surrender my passport. The Police said it would be a courtesy if I would let them know if I intended to leave the district and I agreed to do that."

He said he intended to leave the ranch on Monday, when he planned to see Lord Soames.

New Zealand-born Mr Todd is a missionary as well as a political figure. He is now an adviser to Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front.

WOMEN DESCRIBE TERROR, HORROR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Phillippa Berlyn]

[Text]

FOUR women lying in hospital at Rusape have a horrifying story to tell.

One of them told me she was taken from her home in Muchinjikwa village in the Weya Tribal Trust Land by a group of five armed ZANLA terrorists.

From there they went to two other places where they picked up four other women.

The group then went to another place called Pafusiri, where, my informant says, she was accused of making love to auxiliaries.

"This is not true, but they said so.

"When they had finished questioning us one by one they lined us up and made us lie down on our stomachs. They beat us on our backs and then made us turn on to our backs and they beat us again on our breasts, stomachs and on our legs.

"After we were beaten they took burning logs from the fire and pushed them between our legs.

"Each of us was burned three times and then left lying there.

"Our parents were told that if they reported the incident they would be killed. So our parents said nothing."

While on patrol yesterday morning the Police received a report on the incident from a woman in the area.

They made inquiries and

discovered that one of the five women, Mrs Florence Chitiyo, of about 45 years of age, had died of her injuries the day after the incident.

Five terrorists are said to have been involved in the burning.

The group is reported to have been in the Weya area for some time, and to have reported to assembly point Echo at Elim mission, in the Inyanga North TTL, after the ceasefire.

"But, I was told they did not even spend the night there," said one of the women. "They told us they would return, and they did."

MEETINGS

Since then they had remained in the area holding political meetings demanding that people should support ZANU (PF).

The four girls who survived are all between the ages of 16 and 18.

They claim to have known the various members of the ZANLA terrorist group for some time. A girl who gave me the names of three of the men said: "We have known these people since they were living in our area.

"We know that they support Mugabe, as they have told us so."

CSO: 4420

REA ADDRESSES CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE SEMINAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

THE problems of poverty, soil erosion, overgrazing, depleted herds and overpopulation in the tribal trust lands would have emerged at about this time had there been no war, the Reverend Fred Rea of the Mabelreign Methodist Church said yesterday.

Giving the inaugural address at the seminar for clergy, under the aegis of the Rhodesia Christian Conference, Mr Rea said the war had delayed Rhodesia's ability to tackle these problems and robbed the country of money it

ought to have spent.

"But, basically we are following a path of population growth towards calamities similar to what we can see more clearly in the countries of Asia," he said.

He said in recent years ministers had had to endure periods of unemployment where in many cases they had been unable to remain within their parishes. He said that at the Rhodesia Christian Conference last year, they had decided to look on these periods as R. and R.'s — renewal and reconstruction.

Although everyone was

hoping that with the end of the war, Rhodesia would return to the days of peace and freedom to preach anywhere, he said this must not be taken for granted.

"When we look at what has happened in so many other lands, we dare not assume that we should be let off more lightly than others," he said.

He said the future might look gloomy, but many countries in the past had come through wars. "Men and women have risen with courage and to build again and God has restored the years," he said.

CSO: 4420

WALLS ADDRESSES NEW PILOTS IN GWELO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] **RECONCILIATION** had to come at the end of any war, no matter how painful the memories and embittered the feelings on both sides, the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls, said in Gwelo yesterday.

General Walls told 13 officer cadet pilots at their wings parade at Thornhill air base "... we must learn to face forward and join hands with everybody, even those with whom we have been fighting".

He said the restoration and expansion of educational facilities, the revival of the mining and agricultural industries and "the rebirth of our ability to harness human resources" were some of the most important tasks facing Rhodesians.

The general said he did not think anybody had enjoyed the "experience" of the Lancaster House conference.

"Certainly from our point of view, it was a long drawn out and harrowing time, and our professional silence does not indicate an endorsement of any or some poli-

ticians' versions of what happened."

He said nothing had or would happen since the agreement had been signed "which is unexpected, or for which we are not prepared, and with which we cannot cope".

"We could see the dangers and the snags, and we could forecast the efforts to hinder implementation, and to obscure or destroy the elementary principles of the agreement."

He said although the security forces had agreed to disengage during the "assembly phase", it was not stated in the agreement that security forces would be confined to bases.

Rhodesia's approach to the Lancaster House agreement had to be similar to a military approach to big operations, "especially those, which by their very effectiveness and success, when viewed in retrospect, excite and stimulate the public", said General Walls.

"I really believe that the prospects of peace and prosperity and the end to misery and suffer-

ing are worth the very real dangers of it going wrong and our returning to the dark shadows of an internal war."

CONFIDENT

General Walls said he was confident that his prediction made before the last election, that Rhodesians were too sensible to be talked out of voting for the right choice of future, would create conditions "under which we will serve for as long as we are needed in this beautiful country".

Fifteen men started 33 Pilot Training Course in September 1978. Bulawayo-born Air Sub-Lieutenant Raymond Hughes (23) received the commandant's award for the best all-round cadet.

Others to receive their wings were: Clive Bradnick (20), Peter Callow (19), Peter Combe (24), Mark Fenner (20), Edward Geerdes (20), Quinton Marais (19), Victor Moll (25), Neil Nicholson (22), William Rookens-Smith (19), Fedor Scholynick (19), Geoffrey Shelley (20), and John Townsend (19).

CSO: 4420

BRITISH OFFICIAL DESCRIBES AMBUSH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 9

[Text]

UNTALL
A **BRITISH** election supervisor, the first to be attacked and injured, yesterday described his nightmare journey in the Sabi Tribal Trust Land.

He is Mr. Ronald Paterson who worked in Zambia for nine years and is now in England.

He is election supervisor at Buhera and left there on Sunday to look at possible polling stations sites, including Birchenough Bridge.

He was in the lead vehicle in a group of three including Police and Home Affairs men and they were about 5 km from Assembly Point Fox-trot when firing started.

"One bullet came in through the window on the passenger side just across my head", he said.

"Another came in above the windscreen and went through the back window. Another hit the front left side pillar and another the armour plating under the vehicle.

"There was also tracer going through the cab, and I got a couple of bits of shrapnel in my left arm."

The vehicle behind Mr Paterson's had a tyre shot out and stopped, while the third raced past to fire at the possible terrorist position.

Mr Paterson said: "We

all limped on to Chirugwe where we spent an unhealthy hour changing tyres and wondering what was going to happen. Then we got back to Buhera as fast as we could.

"It was dark when we were ambushed and this probably saved our lives because they could not really see us."

He added: "I cannot speak too highly of the men I was with."

He visited Assembly Point Fox-trot the following day and the PF commanders denied all responsibility for the incident, although they had heard the firing.

CSO: 4420

DEVAG STUDENTS TO AID FARMERS IN TTL'S

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] **THE** major problems surrounding rural development in Rhodesia stem from the tribal trust lands, Mr Paddy Dibble, the Under-Secretary for Lands, said yesterday.

He was addressing 24 students who had recently completed a course in agricultural extension at the Domboshawa Training Centre. The course, run by the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag), equipped students to train and advise tribal farmers on more efficient and profitable farming methods.

It was the first of its type, and standards set were high.

A new training course started last Wednesday, and 25 students now undergoing training were also present at the ceremony.

Mr Dibble said: "It is clear from the findings of the Integrated Plan for Rural Development that the major problems of rural development stem from our TTLs, many of which are under severe stress and cannot support excessive numbers of subsistence inhabitants indefinitely."

The plan laid heavy emphasis on the development and reclamation of tribal trust lands and on land re-settlement.

Settlement schemes would provide new oppor-

tunities for settlers drawn from the more heavily populated TTLs, but it was vital that adequate extension services were provided to these new settlers, and the tribesmen within the TTLs.

"The rapid population growth, presently outstripping all resources and creating immense pressure on the rural areas, makes it imperative to increase agricultural productivity in the tribal areas," said Mr Dibble.

ENCOURAGE

"We must encourage those using the land to farm it to best effect. The burden of this responsibility for the tribesmen in the TTLs falls on you", he told the students. "It is a tremendous challenge you are facing."

Mr Charles Beaumont, chief extension training officer, said the newly qualified students would not be advising peasant farmers who moved on to formerly white-owned land. He added it had not yet been decided whether Devag or Conex would carry out the extension work on these farms.

The training the students had completed was spread over eight courses each lasting a week, with a lot of project work in between, all of which, including exams, took a year.

Mr Joyce Chigumbu, from Buhara in Manica-

land, was the top student, passing the course with distinction. He said: "Progress in the TTLs has been hampered mainly because the people did not have the money to buy seeds, fertiliser, and all they required to grow their crops. We show them how to overcome these problems."

"If they are without fertiliser, for example, we instruct them in the making of compost, or advise them to dig an ant heap."

"We also encourage them to combine together and buy in bulk, and so pay less."

SHOUT

Mr Douglas Bango said: "We used to just shout at the people. We tended to teach them the passive way — we did all the talking, and they said nothing. We used to teach them as if they were schoolchildren, now we treat them like adults."

Mr Joseph Bgwanya added: "We are going to help them solve their problems, and involving their leaders is the most important thing."

Mr Jerias Mhiripiri said: "If people do not have much money we encourage them to keep hens. They can sell the eggs in the TTLs, and the birds too. Then we encourage them to grow cash crops."

Mr Ignatius Muchemwa commented: "We must not be too technical. We must talk simply so our meaning is clear."

NEW MAYOR ELECTED AT GWELO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] Gwelo's mayor, Councillor B. J. Kirstein, who announced several weeks ago that he is leaving the country to live and work in South Africa, has resigned as mayor.

He will continue his work as a city councillor up to his departure, probably in about six weeks' time.

The council has elected the deputy mayor, Cllr Roy Futter, as mayor, and Cllr Ken Winsor as the new deputy mayor.

Cllr Futter (45), is married and has two children. Born in Germiston, he came to Gwelo as a child and was educated at Cecil John Rhodes School and Chaplin School and later qualified as a quantity surveyor at Natal University. He now runs and owns a TV and hi-fi business in the city.

Cllr Futter has represented Midlands at cricket, hockey and badminton and now plays bowls.

For 23 years he has been a territorial with 10 RR and holds the rank of major. He is also a past president of the Lions Club and is cabinet secretary to District 412.

Cllr Futter was away yesterday on army business but his wife, Fay, said of his election: "I am very thrilled, particularly for Roy, because he works hard and puts a tremendous amount into it. We have done quite a lot already this year and it has been most enjoyable and we have met some fabulous people."

Cllr Futter has served on the council for nearly six years and will retire in August. There seems little doubt that he will stand for reelection and that if he is returned he will be elected for a full year's term as mayor.

CSO: 4420

PROCESSING OF REFUGEES IN CHIPENGA DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] Processing of refugees in Chipinga is moving ahead at a fair pace with returnees also being registered under the national registration scheme, officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs say.

The first group of about 200 refugees, started arriving in Chipinga last Wednesday, with a group of about 120 arriving on Friday.

The refugees were in transit from the Toronto reception centre in Umtali, the Chipinga District Commissioner, Mr Dirk du Plooy, said this week. Although the normal business of registering births and deaths was interrupted by their arrival, the system was able to cope and at the same time provide rations and accommodation.

The first step in the reception of the refugees was to gain as much information about their backgrounds as possible, usually from copies of registration certificates filed before they left the country.

Of the first 200, about 150 already held documents issued in the Chipinga district. A number of others originated from nearby districts such as Melssetter and Chiredzi. The balance had fled the country before being registered.

Documentation

However, all the refugees arrived with some form of United Nations documentation, issued inside Mozambique, said an assistant to Mr du Plooy.

This was supplemented with a "protection pass" issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which served as a temporary identification document until formal registration could be undertaken.

After the tracing of the refugees' original registration certificates they were automatically passed on to a team from the National Registration Bureau for registration.

In the case of a woman, a registration certificate was not necessary if she had her husband's certificate and gave relevant details of her kraal, headman and chief, one of the clerks of the registration bureau said.

Bus warrants were also issued for travel to the refugees' home centres and a number of people were already on their way home, Mr du Plooy said.

A number of refugees questioned said they had been instructed by United Nations personnel to return to Rhodesia. Many of them had been in Chimoto, one of the refugees said, and they were glad to be back.

Enticed

Although instructed to leave by officials in Mozambique, the same man said they were also enticed by newspaper reports of the forthcoming election. Once inside Rhodesia they learnt from further newspaper reports of the secrecy of the election in which they were anxious to vote.

The majority of the group appeared to be middle-aged or older, or women with children. Young men were not greatly in evidence. However, one who claimed he had been too young to have been involved in any guerrilla activities said he had been housed in a proper United Nations camp in Mozambique.

Experience

Most of the group, and the many more still to come from the Umtali reception centre, will be returning to protected villages. For some the experience will be new as they left Rhodesia in 1976 or earlier, before the construction of the first PVs.

However, orientation was not expected to be difficult, said one Home Affairs employee, as the people knew of their destination and were pleased by the security which the PVs offered them.

CSO: 4420

REHABILITATION OF POVOS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] Bulawayo. "Povos," among the longest suffering but least heard of the victims of the war, are at least being set free to return to civilised life after living animal-like existences in the bush as servants of their terrorist captors.

Shona for "the masses" povos are men, women and children who have been abducted and forced to eke out primitive existence in remote areas, their jobs being to provide terrorists with food and other comforts.

In the Belbridge area some tribespeople have been living as povos for up to two years, barred from all amenities such as medical attention.

But now, with the start of the ceasefire, they are reporting at protected villages, having been released by their ZANLA captors.

Mr Lew Watson, District Commissioner for the Belbridge area, described villages which had denied insurgents free access to food and information.

As a result the ZANLA forces in the district started the povo system.

"Povo are a result of the backlash to the PVs. Locals were either abducted from their homes immediately before the opening of the PVs, or were abducted from the keeps.

"They have been forced to live out in the bush, under terrible conditions, with the object being to provide food for the terrorists and to run messages for them," said Mr Watson.

The povos, told they would be killed if security forces found them, lived mainly off meat from slaughtered tribal cattle, he said. At times they have grown small crops, but often they exchanged beef for mealie meal with tribesmen across the Limpopo, leading to the danger of foot-and-mouth being spread, said the DC.

And life for the povos has been far from easy--some interviewed at a Belbridge keep told of their hardships and ill-treatment by their captors, who did not always live with them but who often visited the povo camps which they had set up for food.

Asked, however, if some of the "collaborators" were not acting voluntarily, a security force spokesman in Beltbridge said: "Impossible--if you had seen the results of the terrible atrocities committed on the tribespeople in this area you would understand that none of these Venda people would ever have become povos voluntarily."

But the long ordeal of the povos is coming to an end. About 300 have reported to keeps in the Beltbridge district since the start of the ceasefire, having been ordered to do so by ZANLA men who have reported to assembly points, said the spokesman.

One old man told of how he was part of the group of 900 which was abducted from the keep in 1978.

"I was taken outside of the wire by the boys, who took me and my family to a place on the Limpopo River. They told me to live there, and they would come for food sometimes."

Taking his family, he fled across the Limpopo to live in South Africa. He returned following the start of the ceasefire.

Povos have long been a thorn in the side of the military, but efforts to round them up have been hampered by the heavily-camouflaged povo camps.

A reporting team traveled to one recently vacated povo camp, which had housed 60 men, women and children.

An hour's drive along remote tracks from the Chiswingo keep took us to the general area of the camp, which had been discovered by militia several weeks before.

But even with militia guides it was hard to locate the camp.

CS0: 4420

INDICTMENT OF SELF-CONFESSED TERRORIST URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] A judge ruled in the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday that a self-confessed terrorist should be indicted on charges of murder, of committing acts of terrorism and of possessing arms of war.

Mr Justice Squires made the ruling after Ignatius Duma had finished his evidence-in-chief claiming he committed the alleged offences to resist or frustrate the previous administration.

His defence counsel, Mr Wilson Sandura, instructed by Winterton, Holmes and Hill, objected on Monday to having the indictment put on the grounds that Mr Duma was covered by the Governor's Amnesty Ordinance of 1979.

Competent?

Mr Duma is facing one count of murder, and one of committing an act of terrorism and possessing arms of war.

When the charges were put to him after Mr Justice Squires' ruling he replied: "I understand all the three charges but I don't think this court is competent to try me."

Mr Justice Squires then entered a plea of not guilty on Mr Duma's behalf.

He said the issues on the dispute as to the motive would be resolved on the evidence of the trial.

Mr Duma is charged with the murder of a kraalhead, Mr Mambwere, at Gokwe Tribal Trust Land, on February 26, 1977.

He is also charged with committing an act of terrorism on the same date by laying a boobytrap at the gate of Mr Mambwere's brother and possessing arms of war.

On Monday he told the court that after his terrorist training in Mozambique he was one of a group of 16 instructed to go to different towns in this country.

Their mission was to ascertain and mark on a map the location of places to be sabotaged, to recruit young men on behalf of ZANLA and to eliminate people known as "sell-outs."

Mr Duma is alleged to have left a note at the scene of the murder and also at the gate he allegedly boobytrapped.

The notes said in part that the children of ZANU had come to Gokwe and that "Bazooka shall make a big sound in Gokwe."

One said: "Beware of the sell-out, beware of the kraalhead who sells the land which was left by our ancestors. Beware of the informer, beware of policemen. Chimurenga. The war has come."

Cross-examined by Mr Michael Gillespie, of the Attorney-General's Office, for the Crown, Mr Duma admitted committing a number of robberies in beerhalls in the Gatooma area.

He said he used the money to send recruits to Mozambique. He told the court he took banknotes and threw silver to people after committing each robbery.

After taking the recruits as far as Umtali he said he would leave them in beerhalls.

He would travel alone to the Mozambique border after sunset, to look for anti-personnel mines and then pick up the recruits at night and leave them after crossing the border.

The court was told that Mr Duma worked at Wankie after committing the alleged offences and was working at Enkeldoorn when he was arrested.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Squires sat with two assessors, Mr C. A. Redfern and Mr E. D. F. Dawson.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON BULAWAYO TRADE FAIR GIVEN

Information Display

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ABOUT 500 British firms will be represented by trade associations in their national pavilions at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, which opens in Bulawayo for Trade Day on May 2.

Mr Michael Grant, an official in the British Department of Trade's Technical Services Unit, said in Bulawayo yesterday the exhibition would be a "prestigious informative display" of industrial, rather than luxury, commodities.

"After so many years of being away, we want to make contact, to make our presence here known and to generate trade between Britain and Rhodesia."

He said about 10 representatives of trade associations would man the exhibition.

"Not only will they be looking after their own association's interests, but they will also provide information and take inquiries back to England for those associations that are not represented."

"They will also make their own inquiries about what is needed here in mining, agriculture and other spheres, what we can offer and what terms can be agreed upon."

Mr Grant said the Government-backed British Overseas Trade Board was endeavouring to include mining, the machine tool industry, railways "and especially communications" in the display.

British electrical, agricultural, engineering and aero industries will be represented.

"This year, we will use a soft approach with a strong trend."

"We are hoping to exhibit again next year but this will obviously depend on how we get on in May. We would like a bigger exhibit at the Fair next year and would come in with a 'hard sell' approach," he said.

Salisbury-based representatives of the British Government and a pavilion manager from the Department of Trade would also be in attendance at the Fair.

Mr Grant left for England last night after spending three days in Bulawayo doing building and electrical contractors, clearing matters with customs and taking measurements and details of the British pavilion.

Work on building the display would start on April 24, he said.

International Competition Welcomed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Fair Winds"]

[Text]

THE TRADE FAIR has had more than its share of troubles since UDI. But the long, lean years now appear to be over, and when the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair opens in Bulawayo in April it will really live up to its name.

With the fair coming less than two months after the election it would be too much to expect the showgrounds to be over-run with overseas exhibitors. But with Britain coming in, plus Taiwan and probably Austria and our old friends South Africa the outlook at this stage is bright. And there is still time, although perhaps not so much room, for other countries to exhibit.

At any rate, with as tedious a thing of the past, there should be plenty to attract buyers from neighbouring countries, such as Zaire, Zambia and Botswana. Perhaps Mozambique might be tempted to take a look as well.

In the past businessmen in this part of the country have been less than enthusiastic about the fair. They must surely be changing their thinking now. There is no room for complacency: the winds of international competition are once again beginning to blow.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF NEW DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 80 p 13

[Text] **RELIABILITY**, regularity and fresh contacts with the capital are beginning to prove telling points in the new Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia scheduled service link between Salisbury, Umtali and Chipinga.

The service is flown by RUAC, which charts the aircraft, a Norman Britten Islander (eight seats) and a Cessna 306 (five seats).

Businessmen, particularly from Salisbury, have praised it as a timely replacement to journeys by car which would frequently require an overnight stop.

Said one businessman using the service to Umtali on Monday: "It's an excellent idea having the flight laid on. It's 80 minutes in an aeroplane rather than six hours in a car."

Umtali and the Eastern Districts had vast development potential and it was to be expected that more businessmen would wish to move between the capital and the area.

He added that with the potential of expanded trade between Rhodesia

and Beira, Umtali could resume the title of the "eastern gateway of Rhodesia".

So far, flights between Salisbury and Umtali, operating both ways morning and afternoon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday had been fully booked, mainly by businessmen.

However, Commonwealth observers examining the Eastern Highlands were also taking advantage of the new service, an AER agent said in Umtali.

The Umtali Town Clerk, Mr Ian Cochrane, said in Umtali that the scheduled service was "most welcome".

As the service was on a three-month trial period, he said it was hoped the fares might eventually be lowered.

Response in Chipinga, where a flight arrives in the morning and leaves in the afternoon, was more mixed.

Reaction to the new service was generally favourable in terms of broadening both Chipinga's and the surrounding dis-

trict's contact with Salisbury and Umtali.

However, at the moment it seemed to favour incoming businessmen rather than Chipinga residents wishing to visit the other centres, said Mr Densil Randles, president of the Chipinga Chamber of Commerce.

ECONOMIC

However, a spokesman for the airline said heads of commerce and other businessmen in both centres had been consulted, and the operation thoroughly researched before the service was introduced and the fares were as low as economically possible.

As the service was a scheduled one, the aircraft ran, whether full or empty and that risk was borne in mind when the fares were calculated. The size of the aircraft and the fact that they were scheduled rather than chartered was also a contributing factor.

"It's cheaper by the dozen," the spokesman said.

MASSIVE EXPANSION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Feb 80 p 6

[Text]

RHODESIA'S textile industry is poised for a period of massive expansion given a settled political and economic climate after the elections and stable world trading conditions.

Within two years the industry could:

- Establish a solid foothold in major world markets.
- Double present turnover to about \$400 million a year.
- Provide 75 000 new jobs.

Looking to the future last week Mr John Hills, a director of one of the country's biggest textile firms, said duty-free entry to the European Common Market offered great advantages to the industry.

But it would be necessary for a time to retain tariff and import control until manufacturers could get into top gear to take

full advantage of overseas markets.

Much machinery would have to be replaced.

He estimated that re-equipped his own company's factories in Gwelo, Hartley, Gutuwa and Salisbury would cost at least \$50 million.

ANTIQUATED

"It's amazing how our existing equipment has stood up to it so long. It's really antiquated by modern standards".

At the same time it would be a serious mistake to switch entirely to super-sophisticated machinery, said Mr Hills, who is also President of ARAI.

"There is certainly a lot we need but we will still be looking at labour-intensive machinery — a major aim will be to offer more jobs".

If all went well in the next two years the industry's present labour force of 25 000 could easily be

increased to 100 000.

Increasing the length and scope of technical training within the industry would also have high priority, he said.

The UDI years had boosted textile production enormously, he said.

From perhaps a dozen items — "all fairly mundane" — the industry now produced at least 100 different qualities of fabrics, and despite sanctions had developed a valuable export market.

The sanctions-busting operation, however, had been expensive and manufacturers had been unable to market their products as competitively as they would have liked.

With normal trading conditions restored he forecast manufacturers being able to slash export prices by as much as 20 percent.

On the other hand it was hoped the cost of imported essential materials, such

as dye-stuffs, would be similarly reduced.

Inquiries were already being received from buyers in neighbouring countries and elsewhere. A recent Zambian trade commission had also expressed interest.

"I feel Rhodesia should be sending out its own trade commissions," he said.

QUALITY

To take full advantage of overseas markets manufacturers would need to concentrate on quality and luxury fabrics.

"We need to shrink our present range and jink some of the poorer quality lines. We must go for quality fabrics."

These would certainly include cottons produced from locally grown crops.

"The quality of our cotton is improving all the time. It is a remarkable success story."

USE OF HYDRO POWER TO BRIDGE ENERGY GAP STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] The bulk cost of electricity from the Central African Power Corporation is "substantially lower" now than it was in 1960, says the annual report of the Corporation.

The report said this was a "clearly apparent" benefit of the Kariba project, and added that the project had played an "impressive" role in the economic development of Rhodesia and Zambia.

"Where favourable projects remain undeveloped, hydro-electric power is still the cheapest source of power--and there is no chance in the foreseeable future that it could be displaced from its favourable position."

With imaginative joint planning Rhodesia and Zambia need not be faced with the immediate dilemma of the developed countries of having to make "crucial and costly" decisions on how to bridge the energy gap.

Both countries have potential for hydro-electric development. In 1972 an investigation of possible sites for hydro-electric development showed that "excellent opportunities" exist to increase the supply of hydro-electric power by about 4,300 megawatts.

An immediate necessity for further development was a state of political stability which would allow safe access to joint hydro-electric sites, and for the investment of the necessary capital.

The concept of aiming at a programme of developing, stage by stage, the untapped resources of the Zambezi river may sound ambitious, but if expanding resources are envisaged there will be no lack of demand, and given the right measure of political stability, it could be an attractive development, said the report.

An early beginning to the project was of major importance as projects of this kind take 7-10 years to complete. In the meantime a coal-fired station at Wankie could help bridge the gap.

ECONOMIC CRISIS GIVES OPPOSITION CHANCE TO RAP REGIME

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Feb 80 p 187

[Text]

A SERIES of incidents, apparently unconnected, have caused President Senghor to suggest that there are armed attempts to disrupt the political status quo in Senegal. This turbulence has included the death of at least one student in Ziguinchor during a demonstration by schoolchildren, a march on the centre of Dakar by university students which had to be prevented by cordoning off the campus, and the burning down of a hotel in Casamance, allegedly by followers of Ahmed Niasse, who is demanding that Senegal become an Islamic Republic. About the same time other followers of Ahmed Niasse were arrested for entering the country with cassette recordings of a news conference given in Paris by their leader.

The background to these incidents — which the authorities might prefer to see described as isolated — is not a happy one. Senegal's crisis today involves the entire structure of the economy and it is these economic arguments that give heat to the dynamic political debate that has developed in the last decade.

Agricultural production has failed. This means two things in Senegal: the groundnut crop has been reduced to almost half and it accounts for about half the country's export revenue; and, according to the latest estimates, domestic food production can only meet about one-sixth of national requirements. Senegal's foreign debt is thus bound to be aggravated while the agricultural population — some 70 per cent of the working population — is caught once again in the spiral of indebtedness. Furthermore, industrial activity will suffer because it is to a certain extent dependent upon the processing of groundnuts. The situation has not been helped by revelations, which the government has promised to investigate, concerning embezzlement in ONCAD, the massive organisation which acts as the principal artery for the production and marketing of groundnuts.

Officially the phrase "monoculture" is abhorred in Senegal and attempts have certainly been made to diversify agricultural production. However, the grim consequences of a failure in crop production — only two years after the last failure — have once again revealed the vulnerability of the Senegalese economy. Phosphates and industrial progress have not had the necessary impact. The continued intensive production of groundnuts is also rapidly eroding the soil.

The government now faces an extremely delicate period. The problem for President Senghor and his successor, should he decide to retire in the near future, is how to create a balanced structure so that the present economic impasse can be overcome — through the reduction of the dependence on the groundnut and the provision of incentives and machinery for improved production of that most basic of necessities, food. This could attract new support from political allies who are becoming wary and opponents who have for a long time refused to co-operate with the government.

A lesson may be learnt from the experience of this last drought-ridden decade. A stage was reached in the mid-70s when it became evident that unless the government did something to make groundnut production more attractive, the peasants' patrons and religious protectors, the marabouts, and especially the leadership of the Mouride brotherhood, would call on their followers to boycott groundnut production. The government responded by raising producer prices.

It has been President Senghor's success at compromising with the interests of the Mouride leadership, as well as other brotherhoods, which has given him his electoral successes in the past. This hinge, around which much of the core of Senegalese political power has revolved since independence, is coming under strain.

For the Senegalese city-dweller — and that means Dakar — inflation continues to cause hardship; an overcrowded bureaucracy tries to deal with it while at the same time indulging in massive projects, which are often ill-prepared. The development of the Senegal River basin, on which many hopes have been pinned, is still being regarded with considerable scepticism by many of the donors. And yet even a modest scheme would gain for Senegal, as well as Mali and Mauritania, thousands of hectares of irrigated land.

It is to these sort of questions that the large intellectual opposition to the government devotes much time. Two years after the 1978 elections that opposition has gone through some permutations. There is little evidence that a democracy restricted to four parties — all of which, in parliament, stand theoretically to the right of the ruling Parti Socialiste — has been successful enough to incorporate an opposition which has for many years operated illegally.

This illegal status of the non-parliamentary parties makes it so difficult to assess their support. It also gives the government the necessary excuse to suppress their activities. The present economic difficulties have given the opposition much material with which to criticise the government. And if one sees the democratic experiment, introduced with the 1978 elections, as just one phase in a struggle since independence by the ruling party to acquire the co-operation of the opposition, or at least minimise its size and effectiveness, then there must be real doubts as to whether this particular attempt has succeeded.

The opposition has the organisation to channel peasant and worker grievances; it must be hoped that it will find a way of using these to prevent the ultimate frustration: a violent confrontation with the government could mean facing the French forces based on the outskirts of Dakar.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has granted Senegal a loan worth \$49 million for the implementation of two projects. The first project, which will cost \$11 million, concerns the promoting of productive activities in rural areas. The second project concerns the road network. It includes the rehabilitation of 200 kms of heavily travelled road and the construction of an 85 km-long road. [AB110945 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AB]

CSO: 4400

SOUTH AFRICA

SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION ADVOCATES DELIBERATE, UNHURRIED PACE

Possible Constitutional Change

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 80 p 9

[Text] The strong possibility that the new constitutional design may be fleshed out step by step through a process of constitutional construction over a period of years was recently mentioned to DIE BURGER by the minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

Mr Schlebusch, chairman of the committee now investigating the desirability of a new design, said: "There is no doubt but that interesting things are happening."

He would not, however, go into any detail concerning the developments he hopes will come to light during the sessions of the Commission, and in fact the minister has awakened the impression that the Schlebusch Commission will not be presenting us with the final blueprint for the nation's constitutional prospects at any date in the foreseeable future.

The possibility of an interim report looks good; in such a report recommendations might possibly appear which would deal with issues such as the future of the Senate, whose extended term elapses at the end of this year.

Speculation

Concerning the speculation that the Schlebusch Commission may possibly be re-formed into a so-called constitutional council in which all population groups can come together in an ongoing series of deliberations concerning the nation's constitutional future, the minister said: "The Commission need not necessarily be phased out, but neither is it necessary that its work be taken over by a constitutional council."

Mr Schlebusch said that he does not believe that the entire new constitution need be implemented overnight. The view that the ideal constitution for South Africa must grow and develop with the years should be investigated, he said.

The minister added that certain aspects of a plan may be set in operation while others are held in abeyance for the time being. "Thus there would be an ongoing process of development," he said.

Urban Blacks: Problems Central

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 80 p 16

[Text] The debate over the political future of white, brown and black peoples, which together with the Schlebusch Commission's investigation of new constitutional designs, has come more sharply into focus in recent weeks, was, after that Commission's latest session in Cape Town, further publicized in several ways, among them in letters sent to the editor of DIE BURGER.

Various differences have come to light in the course of the discussions, yet we can detect a growing consensus over one thing: that is, that a hastily prepared constitutional blueprint capable of pleasing everybody is simply not possible at the present time.

Through these letters we are also aware of support for the concept of a constitutional council or committee, consisting of representatives of the various groups, who with less haste but just as much goal-centeredness, can carry on dialog concerning a new constitutional design. Such deliberations may allow the consensus concept to grow and develop naturally, while dispositions in the country may improve--a necessity if a new constitutional design is to be successful.

Central to the constitutional debate are the questions concerning the urban blacks. People such as Mr P.S. Marais, MP, want a fatherland for "non-black" South Africa, while others are of the opinion that all are inhabitants of a common fatherland in which political rights must be shared.

The logical consequence of the last-mentioned viewpoint is necessarily that whites, who have fought their own fight for freedom, will have to submit to a new kind of domination. Such a possibility, with its extremely serious implications in the light of African history, is thus also totally unacceptable to most whites.

Moreover, the investigation of the Van der Walt Commission into the consolidation of the national states has a direct relationship with this problem. If the strongly nationalistic spirit of the Zulus, the Xosas, the Tswanas and other peoples has succeeded in bringing into existence self-respecting and viable nations, does this not place a new perspective on the position of all South African blacks?

Before a decisive answer is given on this matter--and weighing the pros and cons of such decisions can make an enormous contribution to the concept of a successful constellation of Southern African nations--it would seem unwise to make any final determination concerning the situation of the urban blacks.

This does not mean that the permanence of a large number of blacks in South Africa is being denied. The living conditions, the systems of local government and the political and other aspirations of these people must continue to be our concern. But if they could obtain full rights now in the Republic, what encouragement would there then be for, say, KwaZulu to stand on its own two feet and develop its potential as a nation?

This dilemma cannot be avoided, no matter how fully one recognizes the human dignity of urban blacks. Before this dilemma becomes unmanageable--as a point of contention between white and brown as well--not even a constitutional council would be able to make any positive, visible progress with the composition of a new constitution for South Africa.

8117
CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

RHODESIAN PRE-ELECTION WORRIES: WHITES MISTRUST NKOMO, MUGABE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Jan 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Uncertainty in Rhodesia"]

[Text] With precisely one month remaining, according to the timetable of the Lancaster House Plan, before a new black Government is elected in Rhodesia, the tension last weekend built up to even greater heights with the return of the last important terrorist leader, Robert Mugabe. The welcome he received from a crowd estimated at between 150,000 and 250,000 people was certainly not calculated at dissolving the fears of Rhodesia's more moderate citizens.

If the Rhodesian scene is confusing to foreign observers, how much more so is the confusion and uncertainty within the country itself? What else could anyone expect when the Nkomos and the Mugabes, whose terrorists have spread (and on a more limited scale are still spreading, even today) both death and destruction among innocent people, suddenly begin to make "democratic" noises upon their return to the country?

The very Mugabe who a few weeks ago had still been boasting about how he would take care to deprive white Rhodesians of their land in order to restore it to its "rightful" owners, is now assuring the whites that he will not lay hands on their property. He has also had fine things to say about the church and its role in the nation, but in Mozambique he preached a policy of unmitigated Marxism, a dispensation in which there is no room for the church. His wing of the Patriotic Front has even designed a calendar from which all ecclesiastical feastdays have been eliminated.

We have likewise witnessed the return of Joshua Nkomo, who, back in Salisbury as well as in Bulawayo, was welcomed by huge crowds, and who is trying to assure Rhodesian whites that they

have nothing to fear from him and his ZIPRA terrorists. Hypocritically he warns his followers: "I forbid you to do to the whites what they have done to us!" This is the man whose terrorists, apart from other cruelties, shot down two Viscount civilian aircraft. And this is the man who sniggered when he referred to the first Viscount catastrophe, in which some of the survivors of the air disaster were shot on the ground as they emerged from the plane.

No right-thinking Rhodesian will attach any great value to the assurances of these two, and for that very reason the tension they have to endure until the election clarifies their situation must be almost unbearable. As onlookers with an interest in what happens in Rhodesia, all South Africans must offer strength and a helping hand to their northern neighbors in these difficult days. They deserve it.

8117
CSO: 4408

LAMIZANA DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

AB071035 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Feb 80 AB

[Interview of President Lamizana Bobo Dioulasso on 7 February Prior to Summit Meeting with Togo and Niger Presidents--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, apart from economic issues, will your discussion touch on other issues during this three-sided summit?

[Answer] We will probably discuss the international situation since we live in the world and you know what the current international situation is. Since the world situation is so tormented, we cannot elude certain issues and situations; but we wish that peace will come about in the sub-region and that it be lasting. We pray to God to give us peace in our subregion because we need it in order to develop our country.

[Question] Mr President, what is Upper Volta's opinion concerning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] You know very well that Upper Volta is a democratic country. Upper Volta is a country which has never accepted any interference in her domestic problems but Upper Volta has always taken a position whenever the problems of self determination, true independence and friendship with one's neighbors and with other people of the world are at stake.

[Question] The Americans are boycotting the Moscow Olympic games. Could you also give us the position of the Upper Voltan government?

[Answer] The Upper Voltan government has not discussed that issue but I think that the games remain games. Those who prepare themselves to attend these games should be allowed to do so. We have not yet made a decision on the issue. We have not yet discussed it, particularly since a period of time was given to allow the Soviet Union to withdraw from the Afghan territory. We will see in a month's time what that country will do.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

10 March 80

DD.

